THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar.

1867-68.

CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
1867.

PRINTED BY J. WENGER, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library
Acc No. 28762 Date 15.10.2001

Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library
Accn. No 2876 Date 15.10.2001

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Almanac, ...	5
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II. of 1857,)	17
	Act No. XLVII. of 1860 giving power for conferring additional degrees, ...	28
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate, ...	30
	„ „ Faculties, ...	*ib.*
	„ „ Syndicate, ...	31
	„ „ Registrar, ...	36
IV.	Regulations :—	
	Entrance Examination, ...	35
	First Examination in Arts, ...	37
	Bachelor of Arts, ...	39
	Honors in Arts, ...	43
	Master of Arts, ...	45
	Licence in Law, ...	46
	Bachelor in Law, ...	49
	Honors in Law, ...	50
	Doctor in Law, ...	52
	Licence in Medicine & Surgery (First Examination,)	53
	„ „ (Second Examination,)	55
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination,)	58
	„ „ (Second Examination,)	60
	Honors in Medicine, ...	63
	Doctor in Medicine, ...	64
	Licence in Civil Engineering, ...	66
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering,...	71
	Honors in Civil Engineering, ...	72
	Master in Civil Engineering, ...	74
	General, ...	*ib.*
	Appendix A. Forms of application, ...	76
	„ „ certificate, ...	82
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination :—	
	Entrance 1867, ...	84
	„ 1868, ...	86
	„ 1869, ...	87
	First Examination in Arts 1867, 1868, ...	89
	„ „ 1869, ...	90
	B. A. Examination 1868,...	91
	„ „ 1869, ...	93
	„ „ 1870,...	94
	Honor Examination 1868, ...	95
	„ „ 1869,...	98
	Text Books for Entrance, ...	99
	„ First Examination in Arts, ...	*ib.*
	„ B. A. Examination, ...	*ib.*

		Page
V.	The University :—	
	The Senate,...	101
	The Syndicate, ...	104
	The Faculty of Arts, ...	*ib.*
	„ Law, ...	106
	„ Medicine, ...	107
	„ Engineering, ...	108
	Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
	of Chancellors, ...	108
	of Vice-Chancellors, ...	109
	of Registrars, ...	*ib.*
	Examiners for 1866-67, ...	*ib.*
	Academical costume,...	112
	Endowments, ...	113
	Graduates, ...	116
	Under-Graduates, ...	145
	Affiliated Institutions, ...	195
	Rules for application, ...	196
VI.	Entrance Examination Papers for 1866, ...	i
	First Examination in Arts, ...	xxxii
	B. A. Examination 1867, ...	lvii
	Honors in Arts „	xc
	B. L. and L. L. „	cliii
	Honors in Law „	clxii
	L. C. E. Examination 1866, ...	clxix
	L. M. S. and B. M. (First Examination,)	clxxviii
	„ „ (Second Examination,) ...	cxciv
	Honors in Medicine, ...	cxcvii

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.....	College.
Bar.....	Bareilly.
J. Nar.....	Joy Narain.
Gov.....	Government.
Hol.....	Holiday.
L. P.	Lower Provinces
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.....	La Martiniere.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar,

1867-68.

MAY.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Bar. Coll. 1st Session ends.
16	T	Vac. one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
17	F	
18	S	Agra Coll. 1st term ends.
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE		
1	S	J. Nar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	Gov. Hol. L. P.
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	Pres. Coll. estd. 1855.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	Bar. Coll. 2nd Session begins.
19	W	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria 1837.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

JULY.		
1		
2	T	Agra Coll. 2nd term begins.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7		
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14		
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	University of Bombay founded 1857.
19	F	
20	S	
21		
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Senate.
28		
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	Gov.Hol. L. P.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	Eclipse of Sun.
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	University of Madras founded 1857.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	La Mart. Coll. Founder's commemoration day.
14	S	Eclipse of Moon.
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Gov. Hol. L. P.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	Doorga Poojah Hol. begin.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	Gov. Hol. L. P.
30	W	
31	T	Last day of application for Private students for Ent. Exam.

NOVEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	Gov. Hol. L. P.
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Gov. Hol. L. P.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Gov. Hol. L. P.
15	F	
16	S	[illegible] Bar & Fine Arts [illegible]
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	[illegible]
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	Ent. and First Arts Exam. begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	Vac. for one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	La Mart. Coll. Vac. for one month.
15	S	
16	M	Last day of application for B. A., B L. [Exam. & L. L.
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	T	
27	F	Meeting of Ent. & First Arts Examiners.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	B. A., B. L., and L. L. Exam. begin.
31	T	

JANUARY.

1	W	New year's day
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Agra Coll. 1st term begins.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	Convocation of Calcutta founded 1857
24	F	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	Bar. Coll. 1st term begins.
31	F	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	[illegible]
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

MARCH.

1	M	
2	T	Last day of notice for M. D. candidates.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

Library
Acc No 28762 Date 15.10.04

APRIL.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	☽	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
12	☽	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	☽	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	☽	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	



II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India, in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

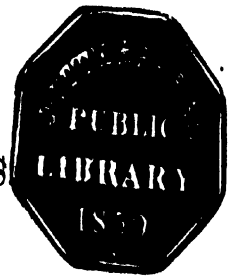
2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS



ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Mooltan, Peshawur, Darjeeling.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.)

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prose-

cuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:†—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

† For the Examination of 1868, Persian, Bengali, Uorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian are added to this list.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing-pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

(a.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(b) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics:—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat: dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction: the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Optics.

Astronomy.

7. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic); Electricity.

Also one of the following:

a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.

b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Lŏgic.

Mental Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy,

Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.

b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three

*The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern:

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate:—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law, Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.

b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.

c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

d. The Law of Contracts.

e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.

f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects, and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.

a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

c. General Law, as administered in H. M's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

d. Mercantile Law.

e. Roman Civil Law.

f. Conflict of Laws.

g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their

merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

* Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

3. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical

operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(d) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(f) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(g) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. *Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the *form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least* two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as posssible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University:—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz. :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of *Medicine.*
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the

* See next page, note. † *Idem.*

Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. *Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate* Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

didates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of † Bachelor of Arts.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B A. Examination, without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College *or* the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined,*† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 ;—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a ‡Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engi-

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

neering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.

Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids.

Geometrical Optics.

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-Building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 186 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Name.

Age.

Religion,

Race* (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School, or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student:—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...

Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.,&c.,)

Religion, ...

Present occupation, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race.

Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.)

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c. &c.

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for a Licence in ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ——— ——— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18 — and has been placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— — obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ——— ——— ——— passed the Honor Examination in ——— ——— in — and was placed in the — Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Parnell, ...	The Hermit.
Gray, ...	Elegy written in a country church yard.
Beattie, ...	The Minstrel, Book I. as in 1861.
Prescott, ...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1861.
Helps, ...	Essays, as in 1863.
Prose Reader, No. 6.,...	Travels in the Himalaya, pages 122—136.
Smith, ...	Theory of Moral Sentiments, Part V. chaps. 1 and 2, Of the Influence of Custom and Fashion.

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico,	Books 3 and 4.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, ...	Part 1, with the exception of the last 4 Epistles of Heroines.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, Books I. II. and III.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I. to VIII.
Ratnavali.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.**

Lives of Judisthira, Confucius and Vikramaditya, as in the Courses for 1864 and 1865.
Rajdut, as in the Course for 1865.
Poetical Selections from the Mahabharat and other works.

Urdu.†

Ikhwan-oos-Safa..... Pages 1-74.
Araishi mahfil, ... Pages 1-147.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... First three chapters.
Bostan,..... 1st, 2nd and 4th Chapters.

Hindi.

Vidyankur.
Ramayan,..... 5th Book.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st and 4th.
Sutton's History of
Orissa,..... Parts 1 and 2.

* Published in a separate volume and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

† Major Lees' Edition.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Tennyson, ... Lord of Burleigh.
Macaulay, ... Horatius Cocles.
Milton, ... Extract from Book V of Paradise Lost.
Gray, ... Hymn to Adversity. Ode on the Spring.
Wordsworth,..... Heart-leap Well.
Goldsmith,... Traveller.
Robertson, ... History of America, Book II.
Smiles, ... Self-Help, Chaps. 12 and 13.

Greek.

Homer, ... Iliad, Books I., II., and III.,

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico, Book II.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, ... Part II—Extracts XXI. to LI inclusive.
Cicero,..... De Senectute.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupat, Part III. from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharat.
Upakramaniká.

Bengali.

As in published Selections.*

* Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Hindi.

Vidyankur.

Ramayana, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.

Nobin Chunder Sarangee, ... Universal History, Parts 1st and 2nd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Cowper, ... Task, Book VI. Winter walk at Noon.

Goldsmith, ... Edwin and Angelina.

Scott, ... Introduction to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Byron, ... Destruction of Sennacherib—Address to the Ocean.

Smith, ... Address to the Mummy in Belzoni's exhibition.

Defoe, ... Extracts from Robinson Crusoe.

* *Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Dixon,..... Extracts from Life of Admiral Blake.

Smiles,..... Self-Help. Chap. X.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Bks. I and II.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico,. Bks. I and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Cyropœdia, Books I and II.

Homer,..... Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea.*

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagar—2nd half Chap. 51-90.

Vidyankur.

Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Bks.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, Chap. 1 and 2.

Nitibodh by W. Lacey.

Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

As in 1868.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1867.

English.

Addison, ...	Cato.
Milton,.....	Paradise Lost, Books 1, 2, and 3.
Pope, ...	Temple of Fame.
Addison, ...	Papers from the Spectator, as in 1861.

Greek.

Euripides, ...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes, ...	De Corona.

Latin.

Cicero, ...	Pro Lege Manilia.
Livy,.....	Book XXII.
Horace,..... ..	Book IV. of Odes, Book I. of Satires, except Satires 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárata as in Rijupáth, Part 3. Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

English.

Thomson, ...	Castle of Indolence.
Addison, ...	The Campaign.
Tickell, ...	Elegy on Addison.
Cowper, ...	Table Talk.
Robertson, ...	History of America, Book I.
Paley, ...	Reasons for Contentment.
Helps, ...	Extracts from Companions of my Solitude, & Friends in Council.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Horace, ...	{ Odes, Book I and II. Ars Poetica.
Cicero, ...	The second Tusculan Disputation.
Livy, ...	Book XXIII.

Greek.

Thucydides, ...	Book III.
Plato, ...	Crito.
Sophocles, ...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupáth, Part 3, from Hitopadesha, Vishhnupurána, and Mahábhárata. Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869.

English.

Milton, ...	Paradise Lost, Bks. IV, V, VI.
Byron, ...	The Siege of Corinth.
Macaulay, ...	Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Addison, ...	Spectator, (papers on Milton and on the Pleasures of the Imagination).
Johnson, ...	Lives of the Poets—(Milton and Addison).
Prescott	Book III. Chaps 4 and 5, vol. II. Philip II.

Latin.

Livy, ...	Book IV.
Cicero,.....	Pro Sestio.
Horace, ...	Book I. Epistles.

Greek.

Herodotus, ...	Clio.
Euripides, ...	Alcestis.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

Arabic.

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1868.

English

Shakspeare,.....	King Lear
Scott, ...	Lady of the Lake.
*Dryden,.....	Art of Poetry.
*Gibbon, ...	Life of Rienzi.
*Campbell, ...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters 5 to 7.
Bacon, ...	Essays.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Book 2, Euterpe.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Book II. of the Annals.
Cicero, ...	De Naturâ Deorum.
Virgil, ...	Book I. of the Georgics.
Juvenal, ...	Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.

* Published in a separate volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Sanscrit.

Sisupálabadha, ... First five chapters.
Bhatti Kávya,..... Ditto ditto.
Kávya prokása, ... 10th Ullasa or chapter.

Arabic,

Ikhwan-us Safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa,..... (as in 1863).

Bengali.

Meghanáda-badha Kávya, Vol. I.
Kávya Nirnaya, ... Pages 61 to 120.
Shad Darshana Sambád, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

Urdu.

Fisaneh-i-Ajaib, ... Pages 1 to 197.
Dewan-i-Sauda, ... Pages 1 to 118.

Persian.

Secunder Nameh.
Abul Fazl's letters, first 62 pages (F. W. Coll. Edition).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I.—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Hindi.

Ramayana, ... (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).
Singhasan Bhuttisi.

Oorya.

Bátrish Singhásan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).

Sutton's History of
Orissa, ... (whole).
Chánakya's Sárasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Scott, ...	Rokeby.
*Wordsworth, ...	Egyptian Maid. Tintern Abbey.
*Gibbon, ...	Rome, Chapters 1 and 2.
*Burke, ...	Speech on Financial Reform.
*Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters 5 and 6. Book III. Chapter I. Secs. 1 and 2.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book I.
Cicero, ...	Pro Cluentio.
Juvenal, ...	Satires 1, 3, 4, 8, 14.
Horace, ...	Odes, Book IV.
Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books 7 and 8.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I.—XLI.
Isaiah, I.—XXXIX.
Daniel, I.—VII.
Proverbs.

Published in one volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.

Veni Sanhára,..... (Omitting 2nd Set).

*Arabic.**

Major Lees' Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Shakspeare,.....	Julius Cæsar.
Milton,.....	Comus and Sonnets.
Chaucer, Gower, Howard, Earl of Surrey, Spenser, Coleridge, Moore, Shelley, Keats, Pollok, Macaulay, Tennyson, Smith,	Selections† from
Bacon,.....	Advancement of Learning, Bk. I.
Macaulay, ...	Essays on Clive and Hastings.
*Campbell, ...	Rhetoric as in 1869.
*Gibbon, ...	Selections from Chaps. LI. and LII. of the Decline and Fall.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Georgics, Book IV.
Juvenal, ...	Satires VII and X.
Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book I.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

† Published in a separate volume by Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Thucydides, ... Book I.
Sophocles, ... Ajax.
Plato,... Crito.

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Major Lees' Selections.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1868.

English Poetry.

Chaucer, ... The Knight's Tale.
Spenser, ... Faerie Queene, Book II Chaps. I. and II.
Pope, ... Dunciad, Book IV.
Collins, ... As in Richardson's Selections.
Wordsworth, ... Prelude, Books I. and II. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, &c.
Tennyson, ... Idylls of the King, the last.
Palgrave,..... Golden Treasury, Book IV.

The Drama.

Shakspeare,..... Twelfth Night. Hamlet.
Ben Jonson, ... The Fox.
Sheridan,..... The Critic.
Byron, ... Manfred.
Taylor, ... Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Chaucer, ... Tale of Melibœus.
Milton, ... Areopagitica.
Swift, ... Drapier's Letters.

Gibbon, ...	State of Ancient Germany (being chapter IX. of the Decline and Fall.)
Hume, ...	Reign of Edward I.
Scott, ...	Kenilworth.
Carlyle, ...	Heroes and Hero worship, the part treating of Doctor Johnson.
Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV. V. VI. VIII. and IX. and the whole of Book III.
	Greek.
Homer, ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar, ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus, ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes, ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus, ...	Books II. and III. to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides, ...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes, ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato, ...	Republic.
Aristotle, ...	Politics.
	Latin.
Virgil, ...	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace, ...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.

Juvenal, ...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius, ...	Satires.
Lucretius, ...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus, ...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus, ...	Aulularia.
Terence, ...	Andria.
Livy,.....	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust,.....	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero,.....	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus, ...	Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása,.....	Sakuntalá and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti,.....	Viracharita and Uttararáma Charita.
Sudraka, ...	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta, ...	Kádambari.
Bháravi, ...	Kirátárjuniya I.—IV. XI—XIV.
Mágha,.....	Sisupalabadha, I.—VI. XII. —XVI.
Sriharsha,.....	Naishadha Charita. I.—V. IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta, ...	Kávyaprakása.
Vishwanátha Panchánana,.....	Bháshá Parichcheda and Siddhánta Duktávali.
Váchaspati Misra, ...	Tattwa Kaumudi.

Pánini, ...	Káraka, Samása, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1869.

Sanscrit.

Kalidása,.....	Meghaduta and Vikramorvasi.
Bhavabhuti, ...	Viracharita and Uttararáma Charita.
Sudraka, ...	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta, ...	Kadambari.
Bháravi, ...	Kiratarjuniya II. III. XI—XIV.
Mágha,.....	Sisupalabadha II. XIII. XVI.
Sriharsa, ...	Naishadha Charita III—VI. VIII—X. XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta,...	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanátha Turka-panchanana, ...	Bhásha Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.
Vachaspati Misra, ...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Pánini, ...	Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

Arabic.

Hammasoah, Motanabbi, Makamát-i-Hariri, Saba-i-Moallakah,	} The whole.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1869.

History.

As a period :—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and Books be consulted—

For History of England.—Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.

„ France.—Michelet, Crowe.

„ Spain.—Robertson's Charles V. Prescott's Philip II.

„ Italy.—Roscoe's Leo X. Sismondi's Italian Republics.

„ Holland.—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

„ „ United Netherlands.

„ Germany.—Ranke's History of the Reformation.

„ „ Ferdinand I and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

Text-books in Arts.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History, (omitting introductory chapter.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 22, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.
Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards's Zoology, 2 parts.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G. C. B. K. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
Col. the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor.

Ex-Officio.

Prince Golam Mohammud.
William Gordon Young, Esq., C. S.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M. A.
Moulvie Mohammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C. S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
George Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major George Chesney, R. E.
William Theobald, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major A. R. Fuller.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
E. H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.

Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
Baboo Rama Nauth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Thomas Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, M. A.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble Shumboo Nauth Pundit.
The Hon'ble George Campbell.
Syed Azeem-ood-deen Hossein Khan Bahadoor.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
John Strachey, Esq., C. S.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E. and B. A.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.

The Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
S. Power, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee., C. J. E.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.

SYNDICATE.

President.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Rev. J. Ogilvie.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
Prince Golam Mohammed.
W. G. Young, Esq., C. S.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major W. N. Lees, LL. D.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, M. A.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq.
Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major A. R. Fuller.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
E. H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Koomar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
John Strachey, Esq., C. S.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chund Mitter.
Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjea.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble C. B. Trevor.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
W. Theobald, Esq.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.

W. A. Montriou, Esq.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, M. A.
The Hon'ble Shumbhoo Nath Pundit.
The Hon'ble George Campbell.
Syed Azeem-ood-deen Hossein Khan, Bahadoor.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.

Members.

F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
A. J. Payne. Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq. M. D.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E.

Members.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Col. the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
Lieut. Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major G. Chesney, R. E.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.

1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL. D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.

REGISTRARS.

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M. A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A. / Rev. J. Richards, M. A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A. *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1866-67.

Entrance Examination.

English, ...	H. Roberts, Esq. R. Parry, Esq. W. B. Livingstone, Esq. Rev. J. Welland.
Bengali, ...	Baboo Rajkisto Banerjea. „ Brojo Nath Surma. „ Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty. „ Ramnarain Surma.
History and Geography, ...	D. Carnduff, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq. C. V. Bradford, Esq. Rev. J. Trafford.
Mathematics, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq. J. S. Rees, Esq. J. Sime, Esq. Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. E. Willmot, Esq.
Sanscrit and Bengali,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyarutna.
History, ...	George Smith, Esq. E. R. Ives, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	C. B. Clarke, Esq. C. W. Hatten, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science, ...	Rev. S. Dyson. S. Lobb, Esq.
Physical Science, ...	H. F. Blanford, Esq. S. B. Partridge, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Classics, ...	George Bellett, Esq. Rev. L. Veys.
Hindi and Oorya, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu, ...	Major A. R. Fuller.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. E. Willmot, Esq.
Sanscrit, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayarutna.
History, ...	George Smith, Esq. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	C. B. Clarke, Esq. S. Lobb, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science.....	Rev. J D. Don. A. W. Croft, Esq.

Natural and Physical Science, ... { H. Blanford, Esq. / S. B. Partridge, Esq.

LAW.

B. L. & L. L. Examinations.

T. D. Ingram, Esq. C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Honors in Law.

T. D. Ingram, Esq. C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy, ... S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, J. A. P. Colles, Esq., M. D.
Botany and Materia Medica, ... T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery,... J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ... J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.

Honors in Medicine.

J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D. J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Captain E. C. S. Williams.
J. M. Scott, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Regulations regarding Academical Costume.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq. of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II, of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election, to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanscrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

Graduates.

Law.

In alphabetical order.

	B.	L.	
Banerjea, Bama Churn,		1866	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
,, Bhoirub Chunder		1863	Ditto.
,, Goopee Nauth,		1864	Ditto.
,, Gooroo Doss,		1866	Ditto.
,, Hem Chunder,		1866	Ditto.
,, Poresh Nauth,		1864	Ditto.
,, Promotho Nath,		1867	Ditto.
,, Sutto Doyal,		1867	Ditto.
Bhutto, Nuffer Chunder,		1864	Ditto.
Biswas, Roodro Canto,		1866	Ditto.
Bose, Debendro Lall,		1864	Ditto.
,, Debendro Narain,		1859	Ditto.
,, Dukhina Prosaud,		1864	Ditto.
,, Omer Nauth,		1865	Ditto.

Bose, Prosunno Coomar,	1866	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
„ Rackhal Chunder,	1867	Ditto.
„ Romesh Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	1862	Ditto.
„ Umbica Churn,	1863	Ditto.
Burdon, Mohinee Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Jodoo Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishno Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Omrito Laul,	1862	Ditto.
„ Protap Chunder,	1860	Ditto.
Chowdhry, Grish Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Grish Ch.	1865	Ditto.
„ Isher Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
„ Shama Churn,	1866	Ditto.
Dey, Jadub Chunder,	1860	Ditto.
„ Nobin Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Doss, Chunder Coomar,	1866	Ditto.
„ Parbutty Churn,	1867	Ditto.
„ Tara Prosonno,	1863	Ditto.
Dutt, Bhobany Churn,	1864	Ditto.
„ Callica Doss,	1861	Ditto.
„ Lall Gopaul,	1865	Ditto.
„ Taruck Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
Gangooly, Nobin Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
„ Roby Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
Ghose, Anuntoram,	1864	Ditto.
„ Aughor Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
„ Tariny Churn,	1867	Ditto.
Gooho, Peary Laul,	1865	Ditto.
Goshamy, Herumbo Laul,	1865	Ditto.
Halder, Sham Laul,	1865	Ditto.

Mitter, Banee Madhub,	1865	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
„ Nursing Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
„ Opendro Nauth,	1862	Ditto.
„ Poorno Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Romesh Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
„ Tara Bilash,	1865	Ditto.
„ Troylokho Nauth,	1865	Ditto.
„ Troylokho Nauth,	1864	Ditto.
Moitro, Radha Gobind,	1860	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Cally Prosonno,	1864	Ditto.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	1862	Ditto.
„ Juggessur,	1864	Ditto.
„ Kanye Laul,	1867	Ditto.
„ Khetter Prosaud,	1864	Ditto.
„ Kisto Mohun,	1863	Ditto.
„ Koylas Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
„ Nilambara,	1866	Ditto.
„ Nobin Kissen,	1862	Ditto.
„ Peary Mohun,	1864	Ditto.
„ Raj Mohun,	1865	Ditto.
„ Ram Laul,	1865	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhooshun,	1864	Ditto.
„ Tara Prosunno,	1861	Ditto.
Mozoomdar, Juggutt Doolub,	1866	Ditto.
„ Kader Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
Mullick, Bulloram,	1866	Ditto.
„ Opendro Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Otool Churn,	1866	Ditto.
„ Sree Canto,	1864	Ditto.
Nundy, Roma Nauth,	1862	Ditto.
Paul, Boycunto Nauth,	1862	Ditto
Roy, Hurry Narain,	1865	Ditto.

Roy, Prosunno Chunder,	1866	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.).
Seal, Brojendro Coomar,	1863	Ditto.
,, Gobindo Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
,, Mohendro Laul,	1863	Ditto.
Sen, Boycunto Nauth,	1864	Ditto.
,, Gooroo Prosaud,	1865	Ditto.
,, Radha Kisto,	1866	Ditto.
,, Shoshee Bhoosun,	1866	Ditto.
Sing, Soorjee Narain,	1861	Ditto.
Sircar, Mutty Lall,	1865	Ditto.
,, Omesh Chunder,	1862	Ditto.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ghose, Rash Behary,	...	Presidency College.
Bose, Chunder Nath,	...	Ditto.
Sandèl, M. L.	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ghose, Gobindo Chunder,	...	Presidency College.
Banerjea, Aubinash Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Shib Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Janokey Nath,	...	Ditto.
Roy, Denesh Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Bose, Rajendro Coomar,	...	Ditto.
Sen, Raj Kissen,	...	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Grish Chunder.	...	Ditto.
,, Hurro Gobindo,	...	Ditto.
Mitter, Mohendro Lall,	...	Ditto.
Dutt, Okhoy Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Bishee, Kessub Nath,	..	Ditto.
Mitter, Mohendro Nath,	...	Ditto.

Sircar, Poresh Chunder,	...	Presidency College.
Ghose, Debendro Chunder,	...	Ditto.
Mitter, Grish Chunder,	...	Ditto.
„ Dwarka Nath,	..	Ditto.
Roy, Baney Madub,	...	Ditto.
Twidale, G.	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Amrito Lall,	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bose, Nil Madhub,	1858	Ditto.
„ Opendro Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Kader Nauth,	1858	Ditto.
Chowdhry, Mutty Lall,	1860	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Dwarka Nath,	1858	Ditto.
Dhur, Aushootoss,	1858	Ditto.
Doss, Greeja Sunker,	1858	Ditto.
„ Cally Mohun,	1860	Ditto.
Dutt, Kader Nauth,	1860	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas,	1858	Ditto.
Ghose, Cally Churn,	1859	Ditto.
„ Probha Chunder,	1858	Ditto.
„ Ruttun Lall,	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	1860	Ditto.
Gregory, G.	1860	Ditto.
Mitter, Greesh Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
„ Sree Nauth,	1858	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Bhoobun Ch.	1860	Ditto.
„ Hurryhur,	1858	Ditto.

Mookerjea, Jodoo Nauth,	1862	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
„ Mutty Lall,	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anund Gopaul,	1859	Ditto.
Sen, Prosonno Coomar,	1862	Ditto.
Sircar, Gopaul Chunder,	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Gopaul Ch.	1867	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
„ Umbica Churn,	1862	Ditto.
Bose, Hur Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
„ Obhoya Doss,	1866	Ditto.
„ Omer Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhooshun,	1866	Ditto.
Bural, Nobin Chand,	1867	Ditto.
Burdon, Mohinee Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
Chakee, Ram Gopaul,	1866	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Gouri Sunker,	1866	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Madhub Ch.	1867	Ditto.
Doss, Parbutty Churn,	1866	Ditto.
Dey, Protap Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Dutt, Doorga Doss,	1863	Ditto.
Ghosal, Kally Churn,	1866	Ditto.
Ghose, Otool Chunder,	1867	Ditto.
Gooho, Gunga Doss,	1866	Ditto.
Hakler, Beereshur,	1866	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C,	1866	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Kooloda Prosaud,	1865	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	1867	Ditto.
Moonshee, Ram Gopaul,	1867	Ditto.
Mullick, Nitto Gopaul,	1867	Ditto.
Rooke, H,	1867	Ditto.
Sen, Nolit Chunder,	1864	Ditto.

Sing, Ishen Chunder,	1865	Presy.Coll.(LawDept.)
Sircar, Jadub Chunder,	1867	Ditto.
„ Mohesh Chunder,	1866	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Banerjea, Bhoobun Ch.	1863	Presy.Coll.(LawDept.)
„ Mutty Lall,	1863	Ditto.
„ Omesh Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
Bose, Lukhy Churn,	1861	Ditto.
„ Mohesh Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhub,	1863	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Cally Doss,	1862	Ditto.
„ Munu Lall,	1862	Ditto.
„ Shib Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Doss, Doorga Mohun,	1861	Ditto.
„ Gobin Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
Gangooly, Khetter Mohun,	1861	Ditto.
Ghose, Chunder Cally,	1861	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Nilmadub,	1862	Ditto.
„ Otool Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
„ Promotho Nauth,	1862	Ditto.
„ Ram Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Mozoomdar, Shib Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
Roy, Jodoo Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
„ Kissen Doyal,	1862	Ditto.
„ Mirtoonjoy,	1862	Ditto.
Seal, Roma Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
„ Toolsey Doss,*	1863	Ditto.
Sen, Bungseedhur,	1862	Ditto.
„ Nil Madhub,	1861	Ditto.

* Obtained special prize for superior merit.

Gold Medals to the value of 100 *Rs. each, awarded at the B. L. Degree Examination.*

Banerjea, Gooroo Doss,	1866	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Ghose, Rash Behary,	1867	Ditto.
Mitter, Opendro Nauth,	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Boycunto Nauth,	1864	Ditto.
„ Gooroo Prosaud,	1865	Ditto.

Medicine.

M. D.

Bose, Juggobundoo,	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	1865	Asst. Surgeon, H. M. 82nd Regiment.
Dey, Chunder Coomar,	1862	Medical College.
Sircar, Mohendro Laul,	1863	Ditto.

B. M.

Banerjea, Jadub Chunder,	1866	Medical College.
Dey, Nundo Laul,	1867	Ditto.
Dutt, Kedar Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
Ghose, Chunder Mohun,	1864	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Gunga Prosaud,	1867	Ditto.
Shome, Doyal Chunder,	1865	Ditto.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chatterjea, Shama Churn,

SECOND DIVISION.

Bhuttacharjea, Hem Chunder,

L. M. S.

Acharjea, Kamickhya Nauth,	1862	Medical College.
Bagchee, Obhoy Churn,	1861	Ditto.

Banerjea, Hurrish Chunder,	1861	Medical College.
„ Poorno Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Rajkisto,	1861	Ditto.
Bhadoory, Behary Laul,	1865	Ditto.
„ Tariny Churn,	1866	Ditto.
Bhuttacharjea, Nil Madhub,	1864	Ditto.
Bose, Baney Madhub,	1865	Ditto.
„ Deno Nauth,	1864	Ditto.
„ Dhurmo Doss,	1861	Ditto.
„ Hurry Mohun,	1865	Ditto.
„ Lukhy Narain,	1863	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	1866	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Bama Churn,	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	1861	Ditto.
„ Gobindo Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedar Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
„ Radhica Prosaud,	1861	Ditto.
Chowdhry, Kopilessur,	1861	Ditto.
Coondoo, Raj Coomar,	1865	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	1866	Ditto.
Deb, Gopaul Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Dey, Okhoy Coomar,	1865	Ditto.
„ Ram Laul,	1865	Ditto.
Dhole, Nundo Laul,	1862	Ditto.
Doss, Cally Coomar,	1866	Ditto.
„ Chooney Laul,	1866	Ditto.
„ Udhur Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
Dutt, Grish Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Haran Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Money Laul,	1862	Ditto.
„ Monohur,	1865	Ditto.
„ Omesh Chunder,	1863	Ditto.

Ghosal, Cally Prosonno,	1864	Medical College.
Ghose, Docowry,	1863	Ditto.
,, Heera Laul,	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadub Kissen,	1864	Ditto.
,, Jodoo Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
,, Kristo Dhone,	1864	Ditto.
Ghose, Nundo Laul,	1864	Ditto.
,, Parbutty Churn,	1864	Ditto.
,, Ram Laul,	1863	Ditto.
,, Troylokho Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
Goopto, Ram Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
,, Shumboo Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Halder, Kalla Chand,	1863	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto.
Lahoory, Gopaul Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
,, Shama Churn,	1865	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	1861	Ditto.
Mitter, Cally Coomar,	1862	Ditto.
,, Cally Prosonno,	1861	Ditto.
,, Grish Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
,, Kassy Kinkur,	1865	Ditto.
,, Nobin Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
,, Omesh Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
,, Ram Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
,, Wooma Churn,	1861	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Bhuggobutty Ch.	1863	Ditto.
,, Dwarka Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
,, Jodoo Bhoosun,	1866	Ditto.
,, Jodoo Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
,, Laul Madhub,	1866	Ditto.

Mookerjea, Oghore Nauth,	1866	Medical College.
„ Raj Kishore,	1863	Ditto.
„ Shama Churn,	1866	Ditto.
Nundy, Nittya Nundo,	1862	Ditto.
Paul, Jonorunjun,	1866	Ditto.
Roy, Doorga Doss,	1861	Ditto.
„ Gopaul Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Nobo Gopaul,	1865	Ditto.
Sadhoo, Romun Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
Sen, Bolly Chunder,	1863	Ditto.
Sing, Soorjee Naraun,	1865	Ditto.
Sircar, Bhoobun Mohun,	1861	Ditto.
„ Mohendro Laul,	1861	Ditto.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Chowdry, Nilmoney,	Medical College.
Doss, Keshub Chunder,	Ditto.
Ghose, Doyal Kissen,	Ditto.
Gupto, Mohendro Nath,	Ditto.
Roy, Tara Prosunno,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Nocoor Chunder,	Medical College.
Bose, Omrito Kristo,	Ditto.
„ Opendro Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Preo Nath,	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Nobin Chunder,	Ditto.
Ghose, Madhub Chunder,	Ditto.
Mitter, Grish Chunder,	Ditto.

Roy, Hurro Nath, Medical College.
„ Womesh Chunder, Ditto.
Sircar, Shoshee Bhoosun, Ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First M. B. Examination.

Banerjea, Nobo Coomar,	1866	Medical College.
Bhuttacharjea, Hem Ch.	1865	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Shama Churn,	1865	Ditto.
Ghose, Fokeer Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Kali Pada,	1866	Ditto.
Peters, C. T.	1866	Ditto.
Roy, Issan Chunder,	1866	Ditto.

1867.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chuckerbutty, Poorno Chunder, Medical College.

L. M. S.

First Examination.

Banerjea, Nocoor Chunder,	1865	Medical College.
„ Raj Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
Bose, Aumrito Krishna,	1865	Ditto.
„ Opendro Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Preo Nath,	1865	Ditto.
„ Radha Nath,	1866	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Nobin Ch.	1865	Ditto.
Dey, Gopal Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Doss, Keshub Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Gangooly, Hurris Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Anund Lall,	1866	Ditto.
Ghose, Behary Laul,	1866	Ditto.
„ Doyal Kissen,	1865	Ditto.
„ Madub Chunder,	1865	Ditto.

Goopto, Gooroo Doyal Doss,	*1866*	Medical College.
,, Mohendro Nath,	1865	Ditto.
,, Nobin Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Preo Nath,	1865	Ditto.
Paulit, Beeressur,	1866	Ditto.
Roy, Hurro Nath,	1865	Ditto.
,, Tara Prosonno, (1st)	1865	Ditto.
,, Woomesh Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Kedar Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
,, Mohendro Nauth,	1866	Ditto.

1867.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Gopaul Chunder,	Medical College.
,, Hurry Narain,	Ditto.
Bose, Mohendro Lall,	Ditto.
,, Omesh Chunder,	Ditto.
,, Shib Chunder,	Ditto.
Bysack, Aumooliarutton,	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Ram Lall,	Ditto.
Deb, Omrito Lall,	Ditto.
Gangoolly, Taruck Nath,	Ditto.
Goshamy, Gopaul Chunder,	Ditto.
Guptò, Modhusudun Doss,	Ditto.
Mitter, Juggobundhu,	Ditto.
,, Preumber Nath,	Ditto.
Mullick, Sham Lall,	Ditto.
Roy, Tara Paosunno, II.	Ditto.
Sen, Opendro Nath,	Ditto.
Sickdar, Sree Nath,	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At second B. M. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

In Midwifery.

Chatterjea, Shama Churn,		Medical College.

At second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

In Midwifery.

Sircar, Mohendro Lall,	1861	Medical College.
Nundy, Nityanundo,	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery.

Banerjea, Raj Kristo,	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto.
Ghose, Chunder Mohun,	1864	Ditto.
Gupto, Mohendro Nath,	1867	Ditto.
Roy, Gopal Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Gobindo Ch.	1866	Ditto.

In Medicine.

Sircar, Mohendro Lall,	1861	Medical College.
Nundy, Nittya Nundo,	1862	Ditto.
Halder, Kalla Chand,	1863	Ditto.
Mitter, Kassy Kinkur,	1865	Ditto.
Dutt, Haran Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
Roy, Tara Prosunno,	1867	Ditto.

At first M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for 2 years.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chatterjea, Shama Churn,	1865	Medical College.
Roy, Issan Chunder,	1866	Ditto.

In Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Peters, C. T.	1866	Medical College.

In Botany.

Gupta, Kali Pada,	1866	Medical College.

At first L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for 2 years.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Banerjea, Rajkristo,	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	1859	Ditto.
Ghose, Chunder Mohun,	1862	Ditto.
Dey, Okhoy Coomar,	1863	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Gobindo Ch.	1864	Ditto.

In Chemistry.

Mitter, Nobin Chunder,	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	1859	Ditto.
Roodroo, Radharomun,	1860	Ditto.
Shome, Doyal Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Paul, Junnorunjun,	1863	Ditto.
Dutt, Haran Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
Banerjea, Raj Mohun,	1866	Ditto.

In Materia Medica.

McReddie, G. D.	1858	Medical College.
Acharjee, Kamickhya Nauth,	1859	Ditto.
Halder, Kalla Chand,	1860	Ditto.
Bose, Baney Madub,	1862	Ditto.
Banerjea, Jadub Chunder,	1863	Ditto.

In Botany.

Sircar, Mohendro Laul,	1858	Medical College.
Nundy, Nittya Nundo,	1859	Ditto.

Carbery, Joseph,	1860	Medical College.
Dutt, Kedar Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
Bose, Preo Nauth,	1865	Ditto.

In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

Mitter, Mutty Lall,	1864	Medical College.
Roy, Tara Prosonno,	1865	Ditto.
Gangooly, Hurrish Chunder,	1866	Ditto.

Engineering.

B. C. E.

Chatterjea, Sautcowry,	1864	Presy. Coll. (C. E. Dept.)
Chowdhry, Umbica Ch.	1864	Ditto.

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering.

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.	1861	Cal. C. Eng. College.
Atkinson, A. T.	1865	Ditto.
Banerjei, Raj Kissen,	1864	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Hem Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
„ Mothoora Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
„ Saut Cowry,	1862	Ditto.
Chowdhry, Koonjo Behary,	1862	Ditto.
Chundra, Mohendro Lal,	1862	Ditto.
Coomar, Raj Kristo,	1864	Ditto.
Dey, Boycunto Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadub Chunder,	1861	Ditto.
„ Mutty Laul,	1862	Ditto.
Doss, Bhola Nath,	1862	Ditto.
„ Kedar Nauth,	1864	Ditto.

Ghose, Omesh Chunder,	1861	Cal. C. Eng. College.
,, Romesh Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Mitter, Aushootosh,	1864	Ditto.
,, Parbutty Churn,	1862	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Benode Chand,	1862	Ditto.
,, Ram Kissen,	1862	Ditto.
Mozoomdar, Ram Rutten,	1862	Ditto.
Pundit, Soorjee Coomar,	1862	Ditto.
Roy, Dhonesh Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
,, Madhub Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Deno Nauth,	1861	Ditto.
Sircar, Poorno Chunder,	1865	Ditto.

Gold medals to the value of Rs. 100 *each.*
At L. C. E. Examination.

Sen, Deno Nauth,	1861	Cal. C. Eng. College.
Mozoomdar, Ram Rutten,	1862	Ditto.

Graduates.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

In Sanscrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mookerjea, Nilambara, Sans. Coll.		

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.		

In History.

	Sandel, Money Lall, Dov. Coll.	
	Sing, Chunder Narain, Pres. Coll.	
... ...	Mitter, Mohendro Loll, Ditto.	

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

		Shome, Joygobindo, Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
... ...		

In Mathematics.

Banerjea, Gooroo Doss, Pres. Coll.	Doss, Luckhy Narain, Pres. Coll.	Mullick, Otool Ch. Pres. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Roy, Prosonno Chunder, Pres. Coll.		
		

1866.

In English.

Ghose, Rash Behary, Pres. Coll.		Mookerjea, Kopali Prosunno, Pres. Coll.
		

In History.

Bose, Chunder Nath, Pres. Coll.	Banerjea, Soshee Bhooshun Pres Coll.	Dey, Baney Madhub, Pres Coll.
	Chunder, Jogeshur, Ditto.	

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Banerjea, Kali Churn, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Ghose, Gobin Chunder, Pres. Coll	Chatterjea, Oma Canto Pres. Coll.
	Mookerjea, Nebaiun Chunder, Ditto.	

In Mathematics.

... ...	Bhuttacharjea, Dwarkanath, Teacher.	...

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupto, Kali Pada, Med. Coll.		

1867.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mookerjea, Ashutosh, Pres Coll		

In Sanscrit.

Mookerjea, Nilmoney, Sans. Coll.	Mookerjea, Nrisingha, Chunder Sans. Coll	

In History.

Chuckerbutty, Girendra Mohun, Pres. Coll.	Sircar, Kishory Lall, Pres. Coll	Halder, Ram Chunder, Pres. Coll
	Bose, Koroona Doss, Ditto.	Sein, Prosunno Coomar, Ditto.
		Roy, Kally Prosunno, Ditto
		Mookerjea, Bacharam, Ditto.
		Bhuttacharjea, Tariny Canto, Ditto.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mookerjea, Raj Krishna, Pres. Coll.	Ghose, Dhone Kristo, Cal. Free Ch Instn.	Sen, Kashee Kanto, Pres. Coll.
	Seal, Jadub Chunder, Pres. Coll.	

In Mathematics.

Dey, Goury Sunker, Pres. Coll.	Biswas, Peary Mohun, Dacca Coll.	Ghose, Hurry Choltono, Dacca Coll.

M. A.

Banerjea, Ram Laul,	1866	Presidency College.
Bose, Prosunno Coomar,	1863	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Hem Chunder,	1867	Teacher.
Gui, Shib Chunder,	1867	Ditto.
Mitter, Beereshur,	1863	Presidency College.
„ Opendro Nauth,	1863	Ditto.
„ Troilokho Nauth,	1864	Ditto.

Mookerjea, Jogessur,	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nobin Kissen,	1863	Ditto.
„ Nobin Kissen,	1864	Ditto.
„ Peary Mohun,	1865	Ditto.
Naug, Shumboo Chunder,	1866	Dacca College.
Nundy, Rama Nauth,	1863	Presidency College.
Paul, Bhola Nauth,	1867	Teacher.
Sen, Aukheel Chunder,	1866	Dacca College.
„ Gooroo Prosaud,	1864	Presidency College.
Twidale, G.	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Ahmed,	1861	Presidency College.
Atmaram,	1865	Agra College.
Banerjea, Aubinash Ch. No. 1,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Aubinash Ch. No. 2,	1866	Ditto.
„ Bama Churn, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhoirub Ch., B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Cally Churn,	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Gopee Nauth, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
„ Gooroo Doss, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Hem Ch., B. L.	1859	Ditto.
„ Nil Madhub,	1866	Ditto.
„ Poresh Nauth, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Promotho Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
„ Ram Lall,	1864	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhooshun,	1865	Ditto.
„ Sutto Doyal,	1866	Ditto.
Bhoomick Kristo Choitono,	1866	Ditto.
Bhor, Troiluckya Nauth,	1865	Ditto.
Bhuttacharjea, Dwarka Nath,	1865	Ditto.

Bhuttacharjea, Kisto Comul,	1860	Sanscrit College.
,, Mohendro Nauth,	1866	Presidency College.
,, Tariny Kantha,	1866	Ditto.
Bhutto, Nuffer Ch., B. L.	1863	Ditto.
Bishee, Keshub Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
Biswas, Peary Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
,, Roodro Canto, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
Blochmann, H.	1865	Prof. Doveton Coll.
Bose, Chunder Nath,	1865	Presidency College.
,, Debendro Lall, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendro Narain, B. L.	1860	Ditto.
,, Deno Nauth,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Dukhina Prosad, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Gopaul Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
,, Jodoo Nauth,	1858	Ditto.
,, Khetter Mohun,	1860	Civil Eng. College.
,, Koroona Doss,	1866	Presidency College.
,, Mothoora Nauth,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Omer Nauth, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Prosunno Coomar, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
,, Rajendro Coomar,	1866	Ditto.
,, Rakhal Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramashur,	1866	Ditto.
,, Ram Comul,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Romesh Chunder, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Shoshee Bhoosun, B. L.	1865	Dacca College.
,, Umbica Churn, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Brito, C.	1864	Qu.'s Coll. Colombo.
Burdon, Mohinee Mohun, B. L.	1865	Dacca College.
Bysack, Radha Nauth,	1861	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Rohini Coomar,	1864	Dacca College.

Chatterjea, Bunkim Ch.	1858	Presidency College.
„ Bhugwan Chunder,	1866	Teacher.
„ Grish Chunder,	1865	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Hem Chunder,	1865	Teacher.
„ Jodoo Nauth, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Kally Prosonno,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Kishory Mohun,	1865	Doveton College.
„ Krishno Chunder, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
„ Obinash Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Oma Canto,	1865	Ditto.
„ Omrito Laul, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Protap Chunder, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
„ Rojoni Nauth,	1862	Teacher.
„ Shama Churn,	1866	Medical College.
„ Shib Chunder,	1864	Presidency College.
„ Tara Prosaud,	1859	Ditto.
Chowdhry, Grish Ch., B. L.	1863	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Gireendra M.	1866	Ditto.
„ Grish Chunder, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Hara Chundra,	1866	Ditto.
„ Hurry Mohun,	1866	Ditto.
„ Isher Chunder, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Shama Churn, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
Chund, Saugor,	1864	Agra College.
Chunder, Brojendro Nauth,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogeshur Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
D'Cruz, L. W.	1865	Doveton College.
Deva, Madhava Chundra,	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Dey, Baney Madhub,	1865	Presidency College.
„ Gouri Sunker,	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadub Chunder, B. L.	1860	Ditto.

Dey, Mutty Laul,	1864	Medical College.
„ Nobin Chunder, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
„ Shib Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Shumboo Chunder,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Dhur, Cally Nauth,	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nil Money,	1866	Teacher.
Diem, Mohammed,	1865	Presidency College.
Doss, Chunder Coomar, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Damoder,	1866	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Hurrish Chunder Doss,	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Krishna Chunder Doss,	1866	Ditto.
„ Luckhy Naraion,	1864	Presidency College.
„ Nilmoney,	1865	Ditto.
„ Surbanundo,	1865	Ditto.
„ Tara Prosonno, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
Dutt, Bhobany Churn, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Callica Doss, B. L.	1860	Ditto.
„ Charoo Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Doorga Doss,	1862	Ditto.
„ Lall Gopaul, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
„ Taruck Nauth, B. L.	1860	Ditto.
„ Ukhoy Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
Evans, R. W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gangooly, Nobin Ch., B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Roby Ch., B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Shama Churn,	1860	Ditto.
Ghose, Anuntoram, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Aughore Nauth, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Chunder Mohun,	1865	Medical College.

Ghose, Debendro Chunder,	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dhone Kristo,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Gobindo Chunder,	1865	Presidency College.
,, Hurry Choitono,	1866	Dacca College.
,, Joy Gopaul,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Obinash Chunder,	1863	Presidency College.
,, Protap Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
,, Rash Behary,	1865	Ditto.
,, Sreesh Chunder,	1859	Ditto.
,, Tariny Churn,	1865	Ditto.
,, Tariny Coomar,	1866	Ditto.
Gooho, Peary Laul, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
Goopta, Kali Pada,	1865	Medical College.
Goshamy, Herumbo Laul, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
Gui, Shib Chunder,	1866	Teacher.
Halder, Brojo Laul,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Mohim Chunder,	1862	Presidency College.
,, Ram Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
,, Sham Laul, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
Harris, F.	1866	Agra College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	1859	Bishop's College.
Mendies, H. E.	1866	Doveton College.
Mitter, Baney Madhub, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Beereshur,	1861	Ditto.
,, Dwarka Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
,, Grish Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
,, Mohendro Laul,	1864	Ditto.
,, Mohendro Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
,, Nursing Chunder, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Opendro Nauth, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
,, Poorno Chunder, B. L.	1866	Teacher.

Mitter, Prosonno Badana,	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Romesh Chunder, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tara Bilash, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Troylokho Nath, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Troylokho Nath, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
Moitro, Radha Gobindo, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Aushootosh,	1866	Ditto.
„ Bacharam,	1866	Ditto.
„ Cally Prosonno, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Deno Nauth,	1863	Teacher, Jonye Trg. School.
„ Grish Chunder,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gunga Prosaud,	1861	Ditto.
„ Hurro Gobindo,	1866	Ditto.
„ Janoky Nauth,	1865	Ditto.
„ Jodoo Nauth, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Juggessur, B L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Kanye Laul,	1864	Ditto.
„ Khetter Prosaud, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Kisto Mohun, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Kopali Prosunno,	1865	Ditto.
„ Koylas Chunder, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Nebarun Chunder,	1865	Ditto.
„ Nilambara, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Nilmoney,	1866	Ditto.
„ Nobin Kissen, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Nobin Kristo,	1860	Ditto.
„ Nursing Chundra,	1866	Ditto.
„ Peary Mohun, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Raj Krishna,	1866	Ditto.

Mookerjea, Raj Mohun, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Ram Laul, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Tara Prosonno, B. L.	1860	Ditto.
Mozoomdar, Juggut Doolub, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
„ Kedar Nauth, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Koylas Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Ram Rutten,	1861	C. E. College.
Mullick, Bulloram, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
„ Opendro Ch., B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Otool Churn, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Prem Chand,	1865	Ditto.
„ Sree Canto, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
Naug, Shumboo Chunder,	1865	Dacca College.
Nundy, Roma Nath, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
Paul, Baney Madhub,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Bhola Nauth,	1859	Presidency College.
„ Boycunto Nauth, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Omrito Laul,	1863	Ditto.
Paulit, Taruck Nauth,	1866	Ditto.
Phillips, A. S.	1863	Teacher.
Porel, Bhoobun Mohun,	1865	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Roy, Bancy Madhub,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baranoshee,	1866	Ditto.
„ Denesh Chunder,	1862	Ditto.
„ Dhonesh Chunder,	1866	C. E. College.
„ Hurro Laul,	1862	Presidency College.
„ Hurry Narain, B. L.	1864	Teacher.
„ Kally Prosonno,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Keshub Chunder,	1866	Ditto.

Roy, Kissen Nauth,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Madhub Chunder,	1862	C. E. College.
„ Modhoo Soodun,	1864	Presidency College.
„ Okhoy Coomar,	1865	Ditto.
„ Parbutty Churn,	1862	Teacher.
„ Peary Laul,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prosonno Chunder, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
Roychowdry Ketter Mohun,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Sandeal, M. L. B. L.	1864	Doveton College.
Sanial, Chunder Sekhara,	1866	Queen's Col. Benares.
„ Omesh Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
Seal, Brojendro Coomar, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Gobindo Chunder, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadub Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Kanye Laul,	1865	Ditto.
„ Mohendro Laul, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Boycunto Nauth, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Chunder Mohun,	1866	Dacca College.
„ Deno Nauth,	1865	Ditto.
„ Gooroo Prosaud, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kashi Canto,	1866	Ditto.
„ Okhil Chunder,	1864	Ditto.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	1866	Ditto.
„ Radha Kisto, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Raj Kissen,	1866	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
Shamonto, Nil Madhub,	1866	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Shome, Burroda Prosonno,	1866	Ditto.
„ Joy Gobindo,	1865	Ditto.
Simmons, W. J.	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Chunder Narain,	1864	Presidency College.

Sing, Soorjee Narain, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
Sircar, Cally Prosonno,	1866	Ditto.
„ Kishory Laul,	1866	Ditto.
„ Kristo Chunder,	1866	Ditto.
„ Mutty Laul, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Omesh Ch., B. L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Omesh Chunder,	1859	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Poresh Chunder,	1866	Presidency College.
Surbadhicarry, Raj Coomar,	1864	Ditto.
Tiery, F. T. H.	1862	Doveton College.
Twidale, G. A.	1865	Ditto.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Bose, Anond Mohun,	Presidency College.
Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder, No. 1.	Ditto.
Banerjea, Shurrut Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Promoda Churn,	Ditto.
Yusoof, Mahomed,	Ditto.
Banerjea, Koroonamoy,	Ditto.
Hossain, Syed,	Ditto.
Ali, Ameer,	Hooghly College.
Dutt, Baney Madhub,	Presidency College.
Banerjea, Tara Prosonno,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bagchee, Hurrish Chunder,	Teacher.
Banerjea, Koylas Chunder,	Presidency College.
Bose, Berojee Prosaud,	Ditto.
„ Jogendra Nauth, No. 2.	Ditto.
„ Sectal Nauth,	Ditto.

Bose, Troylokho Nauth,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Bysack, Gobind Chunder,	Dacca College.
Chatterjea, Amarendra Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Cally Nauth,	Dacca College.
„ Horee Kristo,	Presidency College.
„ Onookool,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
De, Amrito Laul,	Ditto.
„ Krishna Doss,	Ditto.
Doss, Jodoo Nauth,	Ditto.
Dutt, Wooma Chnrn,	Ditto.
„ Woomesh Chunder,	Teacher.
Mitter, Jodoo Nauth,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Ram Churn,	Presidency College.
Mozoomdar, Protap Chunder,	Ditto.
Roy, Bhola Nauth,	Queen's Col. Benares.
„ Boycunto Nauth,	Dacca College.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Raj Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Chowdhry, Mutty Laul,	Ditto.
Sen, Soshee Bhoosun,	Dacca College.
Sing, Boodh Sen,	Presidency College.
Singha, Joy Gopaul,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Sircar, Okhoy Chunder,	Hooghly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, P.	Doveton College.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Queen's Col. Benares.
Bhuttacharjea, Jodoo Nauth,	Krishnagur College.
Chatterjea, Bipro Doss,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
„ Grish Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Mohim Chunder,	Dacca College.

Chatterjea, Nuffer Chunder,	Hooghly College.
Dey, Raj Mohun,	Dacca College.
Dhur, Sham Chand,	Hooghly College.
Doss, Parbutty Churn,	Teacher.
Gangooly, Juggobundoo,	Presidency College.
Islam, Serajul,	Dacca College.
Mookerjea, Jodoo Nauth,	Kishnaghur College.
,, Suto Nauth,	Teacher.
Mozoomdar, Shama Churn,	Presidency College.
Nundrn, Hem Chunder,	Teacher.
Pawray, Janoky Nauth,	Berhampore College.
Roy, Chunder Coomar,	Teacher.
Sen, Saroda Prosaud,	Presidency College.
Shome, Brojo Behary,	Cal. F. C. Inst.
,, Debendro Laul,	Hooghly College.
Sing, Roma Prosonno,	Presidency College.

Maharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship of Rs. 50 per month, tenable for one year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Chuckerbutty, Girendra M.,	1866	Presidency College.
Bose, Anond Mohun,	1867	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Shaha, Gopaul Chunder,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Mitter, Taruck Nauth,	Presidency College.
Dutt, Mohendro Nauth,	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	Doveton College.

Chowdhry, Jogendro Nauth,	Presidency College.
Bysack, Juggut Doollub,	Ditto.
Bhunjo, Cally Doss,	Ditto.
Banerjea, Shib Chunder,	Patna College.
Dutt, Juggut Bundhu,	Dacca College.
Sen, Joy Kristo,	Presidency College.
Sen, Kristo Behary,	Ditto.
Chand, Rutton,	Agra College.
Beven, Francis,	Queen's Col. Colombo.
Chatterjea, Protool Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
Banerjea, S. N.	Doveton College.
Khan, Ram Doollub,	Presidency College.
Mitter, Opendro Nauth,	Ditto.
Banerjea, Mohendro Nauth,	Ditto.
Chuckerbutty, Tara Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
Mookerjea, Gopaul Lall,	Presidency College.
Chatterjea, Mothoora Nauth,	Dacca College.
Goopto, Gopaul Chunder,	Presidency College.
Roy, Chunder Coomar,	Ditto.
Saha, Juggo Bundhu,	Dacca College.
Bose, Mohendro Nauth,	Hooghly College.
,, Sham Kissore,	Dacca College.
Doss, Juggut Chunder,	Presidency College.
Basten, J.	Lahore Mission College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmud,	Doveton College.
Baboo, Behary Laul,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Bagchee, Doorga Nauth,	Berhampore College.
,, Heera Laul,	Serampore College.

Banerjea, Butto Behary,	Presidency College.
„ Hurry Churn,	Ditto.
„ Juggut Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Koylas Chunder,	Patna College.
„ Kristo Doss,	Serampore College.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Patna College.
„ Preo Nauth,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Dacca College.
„ Tara Pudo,	Kishnaghur College.
Behary, Goolzar,	St. John's College, Agra.
Bhuttacharjea, Hurro Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Ram Jodoo,	Teacher.
„ Shib Doss,	Serampore College.
Biswas, Radha Romun,	Presidency College.
Bose, Behary Laul,	Ditto.
„ Bhola Nauth,	Berhampore College.
„ Cally Prosonno,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Dwarka Nauth,	Dacca College.
„ Juggodish Chunder,	Berhampore College.
„ Nepaul Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Nobin Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Oodoy Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Opendro Laul,	Ditto.
„ Peary Mohun,	Dacca College.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Rhedoy Churn,	Ditto.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun, I.	Hooghly College.
„ Sitta Nauth,	Berhampore College.
„ Trigoona Prosaud,	Ditto.
Buckshee, Buroda Prosaud,	Berhampore College.
Chand, Parbutty Coomar,	Dacca College.

Chand, Prosonno Coomar,	Dacca College.
Chatterjea, Aubinash Ch.	Presidency College.
„ Cally Dhone,	Ditto.
„ Doorga Churn,	Teacher.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Sanscrit College.
„ Saroda Prosaud,	Presidency College.
„ Saroda Prosaud,	Hooghly College.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Presidency College.
Chowdhry, Benode Behary,	Ditto.
„ Joy Gopaul,	Ditto.
„ Kally Kristo,	Ditto.
„ Norendro Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Omesh Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Shama Pudo,	Presidency College.
Chuckerbutty, Ch. Bhoosun,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Eshan Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Hurry Churn,	Ditto.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Medical College.
„ Raj Narain,	Teacher.
Deb, Opendro Chunder,	Presidency College.
Dey, Bhola Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Dhone Kristo,	Hooghly College.
„ Dolaul Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Kristo Kishore,	Presidency College.
„ Wooma Prosaud,	Teacher.
Doss, Boycunto Nauth,	Dacca College.
„ Cally Coomar,	Presidency College.
„ Deno Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Gobindo Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Hurry Churn,	Teacher.

Doss, Promotha Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Purmeshree,	Bareilly College.
„ Sree Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Thackoor,	Lahore Mission College.
Dutt, Bharut Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Bhobany Churn,	Presidency College.
„ Bolye Chand,	Ditto.
„ Deno Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Gobin Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Jogesh Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Koylas Chunder,	Sanscrit College.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Presidency College.
Ferdinands, W. P.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Ghose, Bacharam,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Behary Laul,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Buroda Prosaud,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Doorga Narain,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Teacher.
„ Jogesh Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Khetter Chunder,	Hoooghly College.
„ Mohim Chunder,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mohendro Laul,	Hooghly College.
„ Mokhoda Prosaud,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Omesh Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Opendro Nauth,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ram Roop,	Ditto.
„ Roma Nauth,	Hooghly College.
„ Shama Churn,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Tara Prosunno,	Ditto.
„ Utol Behary,	Cathedral Mission Col.
Goopto, Rajendro Laul,	Hooghly College.

Goopto, Ramgote,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Sree Nauth,	Dacca College.
Goshwami, Jadub Chunder,	Presidency College.
Jewan, Ram,	Teacher.
Joardar, Mohim Chunder,	Berhampore College.
Kishore Hit,	Agra College.
Lahory, Poorno Chunder,	Kishnaghur College.
Laul, Sohun,	Delhi College.
„ Soonder,	Bareilly College.
Lewis, G.	Lahore Mission School.
Mitter, Aubinash Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Benode Behary,	Ditto.
„ Cally Coomar,	Teacher.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Hooghly College.
„ Preo Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Soorjo Canto,	Cathedral Mission Col.
„ Troylokho Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Mohun, Mudden,	Bareilly College.
Mookerjea, Aubinash Ch.	Hooghly College.
„ Bhola Nauth,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bippro Doss,	Ditto.
„ Doorga Doss,	Hooghly College.
„ Raj Coomar,	Dacca College.
„ Raj Kristo,	Presidency College.
Mozoomdar, Grish Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Mohima Ch.	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mohendro Ch.	Berhampore College.
„ Surrut Chunder,	Dacca College.
Muffizuddin, Shaikh,	Hooghly College.

Mull, Sanjhi,	Lahore College.
„ Soolukhun,	Lahore Mission School.
Mullick, Behary Laul,	Hooghly College.
„ Okhoy Coomar,	Presidency College.
„ Preo Nauth,	Ditto.
Narayana, Hur,	Teacher.
Naug, Choiton Kristo,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Koonjo Behary,	Berhampore College.
Nauth, Bishwa,	Teacher.
Newgy, Nil Comul,	Dacca College.
Pattock, Ram Rutten,	Berhampore College.
Paul, Bunko Behary,	Teacher.
„ Sree Nauth,	Hooghly College.
Pershaud, Bharun,	Delhi College.
Pundit, Peary Laul,	Lahore College.
„ Prem Nauth,	Lahore Mission School.
Qudeer, Fuzool,	Presidency College.
Ram, Sree,	Delhi College.
Rouff, Fuzlur,	General Assembly's Inst.
Roy, Kishory Mohun,	Presidency College.
„ Probhat Nauth,	Dacca College.
„ Sreesh Chunder,	Berhampore College.
Ruckhit, Thakoor Doss,	Teacher.
Sahoy, Rughoobuns,	Patna College.
Samonto, Johory Laul,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Sen, Anund Gopaul,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Buroda Gobind,	Berhampore College.
„ Comola Canto,	Presidency College.
„ Comola Canto,	Teacher.
„ Jodoo Nundun,	Berhampore College.

Sen, Koylas Chunder,	Dacca College.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Presidency College.
Sengupto, Khetter Mohun,	Sanscrit College.
Shanyal, Ram Laul,	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Shekhor, Chunder,	Bareilly College.
Sing, Bhoop Sen,	Presidency College.
Sircar, Dwarka Nauth,	Teacher.
„ Fuckeer Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Raj Mohun,	Dacca College.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Kishnaghur College.
Surbadhicarry, Amrito Ch.	Sanscrit College.
Tolapatro, Ram Jadub,	Berhampore College.
Wajed, Mohammed,	General Assembly's Inst.
Woopadhiya, Kedar Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Younan, John,	Presidency College.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Mitter, Kartic Chunder,	Presidency College.
Dutt, Romesh Chunder,	Ditto.
Blochmann, J.	Doveton College.
Banerjea, Shib Nauth,	Kishnaghur College.
† Chatterjea, Bireshwar,	Sanscrit College.
Burooah, Anundoram,	Presidency College.
Bose, Troylokho Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Koonjo Behary,	General Assembly's Inst.
Sett, Rajendro Nauth,	Presidency College.
Ghose, Rajendro Nauth,	Ditto.
Shankara, Lakshmi,	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Younan, E.	St. Xavier's College.

Gupto, Behary Laul,	Presidency College.
Pyne, Chundra Canto,	Kishnaghur College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Indra Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Joy Gopaul,	Hooghly College.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Shama Churn,	Patna College.
Bhuttacharjea, Adityarama,	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Sree Nauth,	Sanscrit College.
Bose, Bepin Behary,	Hooghly College.
„ Mohit Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Rojoni Nauth,	Dacca College.
Bradley, R.	St. Xavier's College.
Chatterjea, Kedar Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Okhoy Coomar,	Patna College.
„ Sree Gopaul,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Woomesh Chunder II.	Hooghly College.
Dey, Nitya Nundo,	Presidency College.
Doss, Laul Mohun,	Dacca College.
Dutt, Gopaul Chunder,	Teacher.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Ram Comul,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Roger,	Bishop's College.
„ Troylokho Nauth,	Presidency College.
Gangooly, Kissory Mohun,	Ditto.
Ghose, Bhola Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Nundo Laul,	Hooghly College.
„ Preo Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Rye Churn,	Ditto.
„ Tariny Churn,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.

Ghose, Umbica Churn,	General Assembly's Inst.
Gooho, Peary Mohun,	Dacca College.
Lahiree, Woomesh Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
Mitter, Mohendro Chunder,	Hooghly College.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Mon Mohun,	Presidency College.
Mookerjea, Bhugwan Chunder,	Hooghly College.
Mozoomdar, Bemola Churn,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Ram Narain, P,	Lahore College.
Read, A. J.	Presidency College.
Roy, Nil Madhub,	Patna College.
„ Nogendro Nauth,	Berhampore College.
Sen, Cally Puddo,	Presidency College.
„ Sutto Kinkur,	Ditto.
Sing, Hurdial,	Delhi College.
Sircar, Shoshee Bhoosun,	Kishnaghur College.
Thompson, J. B.	Bishop's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Banerjea, Behary Laul,	Serampore College.
„ Deno Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Doorga Churn,	Sanscrit College.
„ Gopal Chunder II.	Kishnaghur College.
„ Hem Chunder,	Cathedral Mission Col.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Kishory Mohun,	Presidency College.
„ Sharoda Prosaud,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun	Presidency College.
Bhuttacharjea, Aubinash Ch.	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Jeeebanund,	Sanscrit College.
Biswas, Hera Laul,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.

Bose, Cally Coomar,	Berhampore College.
„ Kumud Bundhu,	Dacca College.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Hooghly College.
Buckshee, Kedar Nauth,	Presidency College.
Chatterjea, Otool Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Rajandro Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Unnoda Prosaud,	Hooghly College.
Chuckerbutty, Gopaul Ch.	Dacca College.
„ Taruck Bundhu,	Ditto.
Dan, Purmeshur,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
Dey, Gobindo Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Mohesh Chunder,	Cathedral Mission Col.
„ Nundo Laul,	Hooghly College.
Doss, Benode Behary,	Presidency College.
„ Hurry Prosaud,	Dacca College.
„ Jumna,	Delhi College.
Dutt, Shama Churn,	General Assembly's Inst.
Ford, A.,	St. Xavier's College.
Gangooly, Bhuggobutty Ch.,	Calcutta Free C. Inst
„ Chunder Coomar,	Ditto.
Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun,	Berhampore College.
„ Gopaul Chunder,	Presidency College.
„ Rakhal Chunder,	Hooghly College.
„ Wooma Churn,	Ditto.
Gray, J.,	Doveton College.
Khan, Dost Mohammed,	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Mohammed Syed,	Bareilly College.
Laul Basee,	Delhi College.
„ Mukhun,	Agra College.
„ Piaray,	Bareilly College.
Majila, Shibstee Doss,	Hooghly College.

Mitter, Aushootosh,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Bunko Behary,	Presidency College.
„ Gopaul Laul,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Peary Laul,	Ditto.
Mookerjea, Aubinash Ch.,	Presidency College.
„ Behary Laul,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Deno Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Hera Laul,	Hooghly College.
„ Hurry Prosonno,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nundo Laul,	Cathedral Mission College.
Mozoomdar, WopendroNarn.,	Presidency College.
Mullick, Okhil Churn,	Ditto.
Naug, Mohendro Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
Nundy, Johory Laul,	Hooghly College.
Pershaud, Sheo,	Presidency College.
„ Toolshee,	Patna College.
Roy, Jogendro Nauth,	Berhampore College.
„ Procash Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
Sen Cally Churn,	Presidency College.
„ Cally Coomar,	Hooghly College.
Sing, Kheroda Coomar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Peo Nauth,	Ditto.
Sircar, Jogendro Nauth,	Presidency College.
„ Jogesh Chunder,	Hooghly College.
„ Kedar Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Krishna Gopaul,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Sharoda Prosaud,	Presidency College.
Soor, Cally Doss,	Hooghly College.
Sumadhar, Rajendro Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
Surma, Cally Mohun,	Dacca College.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

1867.

Blochmann, J.	Doveton College.
Borooah, Anundoram,	Presidency College.
Ghose, Tariny Churn,	Free Church Inst.
Younan, E.	St. Xavier's College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmed, Niaz,	Bareilly College.
Banerjea, Money Mohun,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Nobo Kissen,	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
,, Shib Nauth,	Queen's College, Benares.
Baqi, Abdool,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Behary, Banka,	St. John's College, Agra.
Bhuttacharjea, Shib Ch.,	Balasore School.
Bose, Ballock Kishen,	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bepin Kristo,	Ditto.
,, Opendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
Chand, Addy Nauth,	Bangla Bazar Aided School.
Chatterjea, Cally Canto,	General Assembly's Inst.
,, Jeetendro N.,	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Opendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
,, Preo Nauth,	Cuttack School.
Chowdhry, Hur Churn,	Chittagong School.
,, Sreesh Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Chuckerbutty, Chunder M.,	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
D'Sullivan, E.,	St. Xavier's College.

Doss, John,	*Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.*
Dutt, Bama Churn,	Mahanad F. Ch. Mis. School.
„ Chundy Churn,	Hindu School.
„ Preo Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
Gangooly, Opendro Nauth,	Ooterparah School.
Ghosal, Gopaul Chunder,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Pudma Nana,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ghose, Amrito Laul,	Konnugger School.
Ghose, Debendro Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Lall Mohun,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Sooresh Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Goopto, Juggodishur,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Gordhun,	Ajmere School.
Khan, Mohammed Ali Reza,	Saugor School.
Lall, Cheda,	Bareilly College.
„ Doree,	Ditto.
„ Hazari,	Ajmere School.
„ Kishen, II.,	Bareilly College.
Mitter, Sharoda Churn,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mookerjea, Grija Bhoosun,	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nobo Coomar,	Ooterparah School.
Mozoomdar, Anund Nauth,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Naug, Bama Churn,	Hindu School.
Paul, Taij,	Agra College.
Proshaud, Gokul,	Bareilly College.
Rooder, Aushootosh,	Colootollah Branch School.
Roy, Golab,	Canning Coll. Lucknow.
„ Radha Nauth,	Hindu School.
Ruckhit, Lally Mohun,	Ditto.
Sadookhan, Khetter Mohun,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Saniel, Prosonno Coomar,	Coomercolly School.
Seal, Nundo Laul,	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Sen, Bepin Behary,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	Pogose School.
„ Lall Gopaul,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Shamonto, Parbutty Churn,	Howrah School.
Sing, Bhagut,	Gurzrat Government Sch.
Sircar, Golap Chunder,	Sanscrit College.
„ Nundo Laul,	Juggutbullubpore School.
Wootton, W. H.	Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Acharjea, Khoodiram,	Culna F.Ch. Branch School.
Ahmed, Syed,	Colingah Branch School.
Aich, Sham Soonder,	Mymensing School.
Ally, Muzaffer,	Jullundur Mission School.
„ Nasir,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Bagchee, Gopaul Kristo,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Banerjea, Anund Chunder,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Aushiny Coomar,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Bacharam,	Barrackpore School.
„ Baney Madhub,	Burdwan Maharaja's Sch.
„ Baney Madhub,	Cuttack School.
„ Benode Behary,	Baraset School.
„ Benode Laul,	Hindu School.
„ Bhola Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	Ooterparah School.
„ Cally Coomar,	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Cally Podo,	Cuttack School.
„ Cally Podo,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Chunder Coomar,	Bishop Wilson's School, Chattra.
„ Dassorotee,	Bullaghur School.

Banerjea, Doyal Chunder,	Jonye Training School.
,, Grish Chunder,	Cutwa School.
,, Gunga Dhur,	Sulkea School.
,, Hem Chunder,	Jonye Training School.
,, Hurrish Chunder,	Beerbhoom School.
,, Hurry Mohun,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jodoo Nauth,	Barrackpore School.
,, Jodoo Potee,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,, Jogendro Nauth,	Sanscrit College.
,, Jogesh Chunder,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Kanti Chunder,	Barrackpore School.
,, Kanti Chunder,	Bullagurh School.
,, Kedar Nauth,	Hindu School.
,, Kristo Gopaul,	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Nilrutten,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Nobin Chunder,	Beerbhoom School.
,, Omesh Chunder,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
,, Omrito Laul,	Jonye Training School.
,, Poorno Chunder,	Gournagore School.
,, Rabutty Chunder,	Kallyparah School.
,, Ram Narain,	Ooterparah School.
,, Rojoni Canto,	Mymensing School.
,, Shayma Churn,	Queen's Col. Benares.
,, Siddessur,	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
,, Unnoda Prosaud,	Chinsurah Free C. Inst.
Barlow, A.,	St. Xavier's College.
Bary, Abdool,	Garden Reach School.
Beg, Miza Mahmood,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Bhadoory, Shoshee Bhoosun,	Cossipore School.
Bhucto, Modhoo Soodun,	Santipore E. School.
Bhunjo, Shib Chunder,	Boroe School.

Bhuttacharjea, Doorga Doss,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Mohendro Ch.,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Poorno Ch.,	Santipore E. School.
„ Ramdin,	Private Student.
„ Ram Nauth,	Bullagurh School.
Birch, T. E.,	Teacher.
Biswas, Bidhoo Bhoosun,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Punchanun,	Hindu School.
Bose, Baney Madhub,	Ditto.
„ Baney Madhub,	Myapore School.
„ Benode Behary,	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Bunko Behary,	Noral School.
„ Buroda Kanto,	Private Student.
„ Bussunto Coomar,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Charoo Chunder,	Berhampore Coll., School.
„ Grish Chunder,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Grish Chunder,	South Baharoo School.
„ Grish Chunder,	Baliati School.
„ Heera Laul,	Konnugger School.
„ Hem Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Hem Nauth,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Netye Chand,	Hindu School.
„ Okhoy Coomar,	Tagoria School.
„ Radhica Prosaud,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Russick Chunder,	Burrisaul School.
„ Tara Nauth,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Tariny Churn,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Unnoda Prosaud,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Bromho, Ram Doss,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Buckshee, Tin Cowry,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Bural, Ram Gopaul,	Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.

Burat, Choitonno Prosaud, Sarun School.
Burooah, Cally Ram, Cathedral Mission Coll.
Bysack, Autol Behary, Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
„ Baney Madhub, Calcutta College.
„ Dwarka Nauth, Colootollah Branch Sch.
„ Juggut Laul, Cal. Training Academy.
„ Kristo Laul, Colootollah Branch Sch.
„ Laul Behary, Hindu School.
„ Paunch Cowry, Cathedral Mission Coll.
Chand, Gocul, Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
„ Harakh, Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.
Charles, D. F., St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Chatterjea, Anund Chunder, Baraset School.
„ Aubinash Ch., Chinsurah F. Ch. Inst.
„ Augore Chunder, Metropolitan Institution.
„ Aukhoy Coomar, Bogra School.
„ Bama Churn, Colootollah Branch Sch.
„ Benode Laul, Teacher.
„ Bishtoo Chunder, Bagnaparah School.
„ Bonomally, South Baharoo School.
„ Cally Nauth, Hooghly Branch School.
„ Cally Pudo, Dushghura School.
„ Dhorendro Nauth, Hindu School.
„ Gobind Chunder, Noacolly School.
„ Jogesh Chunder, Bhagulpore School.
„ Kedar Nauth, Howrah School.
„ Kirty Chunder, Cal. Training Institution.
„ Kirty Chunder, Bhagulpore School.
„ Koonjo Behary, Goburdangah School.
„ Mohendro Ch., Beerbhoom School.

Chatterjea, Mohendro Nauth, Metropolitan Institution.
" Punchanun, Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.
" Sheetul Chunder, Kishnaghur A. V. Sch.
" Shurrut Chunder, Konnugger School.
Chitty, J. T. C., Queen's College, Colombo.
Chowdhry, Cally Podo, Hindu School.
" Chooney Laul, Beerbhoom School.
" Chunder Coomar, Jonye Training School.
" Chunder Nauth, Baulcah School.
" Cossipotee, Jonye Training School.
" Jogendro Nauth, Ditto.
" Johory Laul, Beerbhoom School.
" Netye Gobindo, Seal's College.
" Nobin Chunder, Colootollah Branch Sch.
" Peary Mohun, Chittagong School.
" Ram Laul, Paikparah School.
" Rojoni Canto, Pogose School.
" Tacoor Doss, Howrah School.
" Tariny Laul, Beerbhoom School.
" Unnoda Prosaud, Berhampore Coll. School.
Chuckerbutty, Bejoy Coomar, General Assembly's Inst.
" Ch. Mohun, Pogose School.
" Comul Narain, Mymensing School.
" Khetter Ch., Baraset School.
" Koylas Ch., Howrah School.
" Preo Nauth, Serampore College.
" Sree Nauth, Coomercolly School.
Chunder, Kanye Laul, Colootollah Branch Sch.
" Opendro Nauth, Ditto.
" Ram, Ajmere School.
Cones, G. A. St. Xavier's College.

Coondoo, Heera Laul,	Bishop Wilson's School, Chhattra.
Constantine, A.,	St. Xavier's College.
Corbet, E.,	Ditto.
Daw, Bhoobuneshur,	Cal. Training Academy.
Dey, Bhoopendro Nauth,	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
„ Bulloram,	Metropolitian Institution.
„ Gossye Doss,	Colootollah Branch Sch.
„ Gour Churn,	Pogose School.
„ Grish Chunder,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowani-pore.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Colootollah Branch Sch.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Jogesh Chunder,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Koonjo Behary,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Nobodip Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Nundo Coomar,	Chittagong School.
„ Obhoya Churn,	Jessore School.
„ Ram Churn,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Roma Nath,	Saugor School.
„ Shama Churn,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Dhur, Moorlee,	St. John's College, Agra.
Dial, Sheo,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Dornhurst, F.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Doss, Cally Nauth,	Andool School.
„ Isher Chunder,	Pogose School.
„ Jankee,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Kanye Laul,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Luchmun,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Howrah School.

Doss, Rukhal Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Sharoda Prosaud,	Howrah School.
Dutt, Aukhoy Coomar,	Hindu School.
„ Benoy Krishna,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bepin Behary,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chunder Bhoosun,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Eshan Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Hurry Mohun,	Tagoria School.
„ Janoky Nauth,	Noral School.
„ Juggut Chunder,	Chittagong School.
„ Khetter Paul,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Noro Sing,	Howrah School.
„ Obhoya Churn,	Bansbaria Mission School.
„ Peary Laul,	Serampore College.
„ Preo Nauth,	Burdwan Maharaja' Sch.
„ Rajendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Rakhal Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Russomoy,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Sooresh Chunder,	Hindu School.
Ellis, J. H.	La Martiniere College.
Gangooly, Behary Laul,	Oriental Seminary.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	Bullagurh School.
„ Horsho Nauth,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Laul Behary,	Ooterparah School.
„ Oroon Chunder,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Rojoni Canto,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Sree Ram,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Gasper, A. M.	Doveton College.
Ghosal, Cally Prosonno,	Agurparah School.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.

Ghose, Brindabun Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Cally Prosonno,	Ditto.
„ Chunder Coomar,	Jessore School.
„ Gopaul Chunder,	Ooterparah School.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Santipore E. School.
„ Kaminy Coomar,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
„ Koylas Chunder,	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
„ Nogendro Kisto,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nogendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Nolin Behary, Senr.	Beerbhoom School.
„ Nolin Behary, Junr.	Ditto.
„ Noro Narain,	Midnapore School.
„ Omrito Laul,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Otool Krishna,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Preo Nauth,	Barripore School.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Jessore School.
„ Radhamoy,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Rakhal Chunder,	Behala School.
„ Ram Chunder,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Sch.
„ Ramessur,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Rojoni Canto,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rojoni Canto,	Pogose School.
„ Romun Kristo,	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
„ Sooresh Chunder,	Oriental Seminary.
Gomes, W. A.	St. Xavier's College.
Gooho, Aushiny Coomar,	Burrisaul School.
„ Cally Nauth,	Pogose School.
„ Hur Doyal,	Tagoria School.
Goon, Cally Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.

Goopto, Behary Laul,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Bungshee Dhur,	Sarun School.
„ Dwarka Nauth,	Commillah School.
„ Jogendro Narain,	Beerbhoom School.
Gooyn, Makhun Laul,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Goshamy, Shitta Nauth.	Santipore E. School.
Halder, Nedhoo Laul,	Hindu School.
Hand, J. R.	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Hensman, A.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Hossein, Abid,	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Etisad,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Jansz, J. H.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kishen, Joy,	Lahore Mission School.
Kishore, Birj,	Sarun School.
„ Joogul,	Bareilly College.
„ Nund,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Kor, Radha Sham,	Cuttack School.
„ Wooma Churn,	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Krishna, Bala,	Queen's College, Benares.
Laul, Behary,	Ajmere School.
„ Chundoo,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Kishen, I.	Bareilly College.
„ Kunhia,	Ditto.
„ Kunhia,	Umritsur School.
„ Mohun,	Bareilly College.
„ Mothoo,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Sham,	Agra College.
Law, Kristo Doss,	Hindu School.
Luffman, W. C.	La Martiniere College.
Mackertoon, A. G.	Doveton College.
McIntyre, C. A.	Bengal Academy.

Marshall, C. J. A.	*Queen's College, Colombo.*
Missry, Deno Nauth,	*Coomercally School.*
„ Doorga Prosonno,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Lukhy Narain,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Mitter, Aukhoy Coomar,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Brojo Soonder,	Kandee School.
„ Chunder Mohun,	Midnapore School.
„ Deno Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Haran Chunder,	Jonye Training School.
„ Hurrish Chunder,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Hurro Kally,	Boroe School.
„ Khetter Mohun,	Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
„ Nil Rutten,	Hindu School.
„ Nolinee Nauth,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Opendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Soorendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
Moitro, Shama Churn,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Shoshee Shekhor,	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Moitry, Jodoo Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mokoond, Bala,	Loodiana Mission School.
Mookerjea, Aubinash Ch.	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Aughore Nauth,	Ooterparah School.
„ Aughore Nauth,	Jonye Training School.
„ Bepin Behary,	Barrackpore School.
„ Bhoot Nauth,	Behala School.
„ Brojo Laul,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Brojo Laul,	Kandee School.
„ Chunder Bhoosun,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chunder Mohun,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Dwarka Nauth,	Bhagulpore School.

Mookerjea,	*Kanye Laul,*	*Calcutta College.*
„	Kashishwar,	Cathedral Mission College.
„	Kedar Nauth,	Serampore College.
„	Khetter Mohun,	Konnugger School.
„	Mutty Laul,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„	Mutty Laul,	Bullagurh School.
„	Nemy Churn,	Paikparah School.
„	Omesh Chunder,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„	Otool Chunder,	Bullutee School.
„	Pran Gopaul,	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
„	Promotho Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„	Raj Coomar,	Howrah School.
„	Ram Goti,	Okershan School.
„	Ram Laul,	Kandee School.
„	Shitta Nauth,	Jessore School.
„	Unnoda Prosaud,	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
„	Wooma Churn,	Queen's College Benares.
Moulvie,	Abdool Hye,	Teacher.
Mozoomdar,	Brojo Sham,	Canning Academy.
„	Chunder Mohun,	Pubna School.
„	Cossi Chunder,	Mymensing School.
„	Mohendro Ch.	Ditto.
„	Nogendro Ch.	Bauleah School.
„	Rakhal Doss,	Hindu School.
„	Sreeram,	Bauleah School.
„	Taruck Ch.	Commillah School.
Mudduck,	Makhun Laul,	Hooghly Branch School.
Mullick,	Bepin Behary,	Private Student.
„	Eshan Chunder,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„	Gopaul Kristo,	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
„	Latoo Laul,	Hindu School.

Mullick, Lukhy Narain,	Calcutta College.
„ Probodh Chunder,	Hindu School.
Mundle, Hemunto Laul,	Serampore Aided School.
„ Mudden Mohun,	Serampore College.
„ Omesh Chunder,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Murray, C. M.	La Martiniere College.
Narain, Luchme,	Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
Naug, Cossi Kanto,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Juggut Bundhu,	KhajahAbdoolGunny'sSch.
„ Umbica Churn,	Tumlook School.
Nauth, Bhola,	St. Stephen's Coll. Delhi.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Sheo,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Nundy, Debendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Gopaul Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Koonjo Behary,	Beerbhoom School.
„ Opendro Chunder,	Hindu School.
Ood-deen, Fyaz,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Nasir,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Zaheer,	Colingah Branch School.
Panday, Kedar Nauth,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Poyrag Laul,	Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.
Patnaik, Soodam Churn,	Balasore School.
Paul, Koylas Chunder,	KhajahAbdoolGunny'sSch.
„ Ram Laul,	Ranaghat School.
Paulit, Hurry Nauth,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Mohendro Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
Pramanick, Joshoda Nundun,	Santipore E. School.
Proshaud, Ajodhya,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Bindeshwary,	Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.
„ Buldeo,	Bareilly College.

Proshaud, Dabee,	St. Stephen's Coll. Delhi.
,, Deo,	Agra College.
,, Dwarka,	Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
,, Gunga,	Ajmere School.
,, Hanuman,	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pundit, Pran Nauth,	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Sheo Narain,	Ditto.
,, Sheo Narain,	Private Student.
Rae, Ummed,	Christ Ch. Sch. Cawnpore.
Raha, Peary Mohun,	Bogra School.
Ram, Horee,	Loodiana Mission School.
,, Rullia,	Christ's College, Umritsur.
Robinson, H.	Lahore College.
Roy, Bama Churn,	Cutwa School.
,, Brojo Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
,, Dukhina Churn,	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Dwarka Nauth,	Uusful Arts School.
,, Hur Coomar,	Chittagong School.
,, Hurry Nauth,	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Isher Chunder,	Beerbhoom School.
,, Jogendro Narain,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Kally Krishna,	Seal's College.
,, Mohendro Nauth,	Calcutta College.
,, Preo Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
,, Promotho Nauth,	Hindu School.
,, Radha Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
,, Raj Mohun,	Nizamut School.
,, Surrut Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Surrut Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Roy Chowdhry, Shoshodhor,	Jessore School.
Ruheem, Abdoor,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.

Rusheed, Fuzlur,	Burrisaul School.
Sadhoo, Mohendro Laul,	Chinsurah Free C. Inst.
Sahoy, Jodoo Nauth,	Patna Collegiate School.
Sandel, Cally Comul,	Bogra School.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Agra College.
„ Shama Churn,	Howrah School.
Sandhi,	Christ's College, Umritsur.
Sanial, Keshub Laul,	Furreedpore School.
„ Rojoni Canto,	Kandee School.
Savi, J.	St. Xavier's College.
Seal, Gopaul Chunder,	Chinsurah Free C. Inst.
„ Jogendro Narain,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Pran Kisto,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Sreedam Chunder,	Ditto.
Sen, Anund Nauth,	Pogose School.
„ Aughore Nauth,	Chinsurah Free C. Inst.
„ Bama Churn,	Bauleah School.
„ Bhobany Coomar,	Calcutta College.
„ Cally Prosonno,	Agurparah School.
„ Chunder Coomar,	Burrisaul School.
„ Digambur,	Pubna School.
„ Hurrish Chunder,	Noral School.
„ Hurry Churn,	Pogose School.
„ Hurry Nauth,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Jogessur,	Colootallah Branch School.
„ Kanye Laul,	Ditto.
„ Kristo Coomar,	Pogose School.
„ Radha Churn,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Rakhal Doss,	Hindu School.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Pogose School.
„ Sooresh Chunder,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.

Sen, Surrut Coomar,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Umbica Churn,	Noral School.
„ Woordhub Chunder,	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Senanayake, J. G.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Shaha, Aukhoy Coomar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Chunder Nauth,	Barrackpore School.
Sheikh, Khoda Buksh,	Umritsur School.
Sharman, L. T.	St. John's College, Agra.
Shaw, Jonardon,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shookul, Bhaddra Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Gudda Dhur,	Saugor School.
Sing, Bishen,	Umritsur School.
„ Kherode Nauth,	Beersingha A. S. School.
„ Modhoo Soodun,	Nizamut School.
„ Modhoo Soodun,	Kandee School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.
„ Shumbhoo Narain,	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Wazeer,	Delhi College.
Sircar, Baney Madhub,	Beauleah School.
„ Benjamin Brojo Mo-	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
„ Cossi Chunder, [hun,	Burrisaul School.
„ Haradhone,	Serampore College.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Baraset School.
„ Umbica Churn,	Noral School.
Surma, Gyan Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
Thomas, A.	Doveton College.
Toapdar, Chunder Nauth,	Dacca Normal School.
Tolapatro, Ram Kanye,	Baulcah School.
Ward, W. G.	Doveton College.
Wickvemaratne, E. B.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Wijeyesakere, H. D. S.	Ditto.

1866.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Aly, Wajed,	Lahore Govt. Coll. School.
Banerjea, Kedar Nauth,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Lukhy Narain,	Ooterparah School.
Bhuttacharjea, Jogendro N.,	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
„ Ram Nauth,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Shib Nauth,	Sanskrit College.
„ Shoshee Bh.,	General Assembly's Inst.
Bose, Bejoy Kissen,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Ishan Chunder,	Howrah School.
„ Jogesh Chunder,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Preonauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
Bremner, A. G.	La Martiniere College.
Bysack, Gobindo Chunder,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rossomoy,	Ditto.
Chatterjea, Kashishwar,	Ooterparah School.
„ Omirto Lall,	Hindu School.
„ Taruck Nauth,	Barrackpore School.
„ Troilokho Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Unnoda Churn,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Utul Behary,	Bhagulpore School.
Chowdry, Gyan Chunder,	Hindu School.
„ Opoorbo Kisto,	Andool School.
Deedaram,	Mooltan Government Sch.
Deefholts, R. F.	St. Xavier's College.
De Noronha, D. G.	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dey, Bhowani Sunker,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Shohodeb,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhur, Aushootosh,	Hindu School.

Doss, Bhoirub Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Nundo Lall,	Hindu School.
„ Rameshur,	Sulkea Aided School.
Dutt, Bolly Chand,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Operna Churn,	Howrah School.
„ Soorendro Kissen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Ghosaul, Shurut Coomar,	Hindu School.
Ghose, Aubinash Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Beraj Kissen,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Radharomun,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramshakha,	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Goopto, Koonjo Behary,	Colootollah Branch School.
Harvey, C.	Doveton College.
Hogan, C. P.	Private Student.
Jayesinghe, E.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Khair, Abul,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Khan, Buddy Nauth,	Bhagulpore School.
Lahoory, Preo Nauth,	Baulcah School.
McMillan, C.	St. Paul's School.
Mitter, Rajendro Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Soorendro Nauth,	Ditto.
„ Sree Nauth,	Hindu School.
Mookerjea, Audho Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Behary Lall,	Ooterparah School.
„ Cally Prosonno,	Ditto.
„ Joy Gopaul,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Parbutty Churn,	General Assembly's Inst.
Mullick, Lolit Madhub,	Hindu School.
Nauth, Hurfyhur,	Patna Collegiate School.

Obeyesekere, S. C.	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo
Paul, Behary Lall,	Cossipore Aided School.
Pertab, Sheo,	Patna Collegiate School.
Pundit, Jwala Nauth,	Metropolitan Institution.
Rohim, Abdool,	Patna Normal School.
Rostan, B.	St. Xavier's College.
Roy, Birjput,	St. John's College.
,, Kedar Nauth,	Midnapore School.
,, Koororam,	Beerbhoom School.
,, Shoteesh Chunder,	Hindu School.
Saran, Gunga,	Agra Collegiate School.
Seetal, W.	St. Xavier's College.
Shome, Moorary Lall,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Sircar, Deno Nauth,	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
,, Juggut Chunder,	Mymensing School.
St. Romaine, R.	Bengal Academy.
Surma, Kalla Chand,	Pogose School.
Wecrasooria, J. C.	Queen's College, Colombo.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abeye Sinhe, W. De A.	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Ally, Mobaruck,	Dinagepore School.
Asduq, Golam,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bagchee, Horee Mohun,	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Tara Prosonno,	Ditto.
Balmokoond,	Umritsur Collegiate Sch.
Banerjea, Audhor Nauth,	Cal. Free Church Inst.
,, Audhor Nauth,	Konnugger School.
,, Aughore Chunder,	Howrah School.
,, Aughore Nauth,	Hindu School.
,, Bama Churn,	South Baharoo School.

Banerjee, Bama Podo,	Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Beedhoo Shekhor,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Brojo Nauth,	Serampore College.
„ Doorga Churn,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Grish Chunder,	Pogose School.
„ Gogun Chunder,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Khetter Mohun,	Ditto.
„ Koroonamoy,	Ooterparah School.
„ Ram Doss,	Serampore College.
„ S. N.,	Doveton College.
Bhur, Manick Chunder,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bhuttacharjea, Alok Nath,	Sanscrit College.
„ Amrito Laul,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hurryhur,	Pogose School.
„ Jodoo Nath,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Radha Kis-	Cal. Training Academy.
Bose, Boido Nauth, [sore.	Commillah School.
„ Brojo Nauth,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Girish Chunder,	Boroe Seminary.
„ Jadub Chunder,	Gya School.
„ Jadub Chunder,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Bhagulpore School.
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Dushghura Aided School.
„ Troylokho Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
Burmono, Hurro Nauth,	Ditto.
Burrell, A.,	Free School.
Bysack, Shoshee Bhoosun,	General Assembly's Inst.
Chand, Hookum,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Horee,	Umritsur Coll. School.

Chand, Kedar Nauth, Mymensing School.
„ Woodoy, Ajmere School.
Chatterjea, Debendro Nauth, Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Gogun Chunder, Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Jogendro Nauth, Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Kissory Mohun, General Assembly's Inst.
„ Mohendro Nauth, Baraset School.
„ Motee Laul, Goburdangah School.
„ Neerunjun, L.M.S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Nil Cunto, Bancoorah School.
„ Okhoy Coomar, Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Peary Mohun, Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Rojoni Coomar, Agurparah School.
„ Saroda Prosaud, Serampore College.
„ Setul Prosaud, Queen's College, Benares.
„ Sidessur, Hooghly Branch School.
„ Umbica Churn, Medical College.
Chowdhry, Bhoot Nauth, Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Jogendro Laul, Bograh School.
„ Prosonno Nauth, Ditto.
„ Tara Prosonno, Hooghly Branch School.
Christian, A., Doveton College.
„ J., Dacca Collegiate School.
Chuckerbutty, Aukhil Ch., Metropolitan Institution.
„ Cally Prosono, Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopaul Ch., Dinagepore School.
„ Mohendro N., Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ram Doss, Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Ram Gopaul, Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Ram Trahi, Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Samul Doss, Monghyr School.

Chuckerbutty, Shamsoonder,	Pogose School.
„ Shoshee B.,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Troylokho N.,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Chunder, Baney Madhub,	Howrah School.
„ Khetter,	Delhi Collegiate School.
Coondoo, Jodoo Nauth,	Berhampore Coll. School.
D'Abren, J. H.,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Daw, Girish Chunder,	Konnugger School.
Dayal, Bissumbhur,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Ram, H.,	Agra Collegiate School.
Deb, Aushootosh,	Konnugger School.
„ Dhononjoy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Deefholts, C. F.,	St. Xavier's College.
DeSilva, A.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dey, Becurton,	Hindu School.
„ Benode Behary,	Paikparah School.
„ Goluck Chunder,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Goopee Nauth,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Hurrish Chunder,	Konnugger School.
„ Nil Madhub,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
„ Opendro Chunder,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Seal's Free College.
„ Rye Mohun,	Tagoria Aided School.
„ Woomesh Chunder,	Howrah School.
Doss, Bejoy Kristo,	Seal's Free College.
„ Brindabun Chunder,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Doorga Nundo,	Mymensing School.
„ Girish Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Gobind Chunder,	Bangla Bazar School.
„ Hurrish Chunder,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.

Doss, Janoky Nauth,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Notun Doss,	Mooltan School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Juggutbulubpore School.
„ Rutnessur,	Kishnaghur A. V. *School.*
„ *Sree Kristo,*	*Berhampore Coll. School.*
Dutt, Boistub Churn,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Eshan Chunder,	Ditto.
„ Goburdhone,	Hindu School.
„ Gour Mohun,	Howrah School.
„ Kally Kissen,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Preo Nauth,	Bally Seminary.
„ Roma Nauth,	Andool School.
„ Taruck Nauth,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Enayet Ullah,	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gangooly, Bhuggobutty Ch.	Culna F. C. Branch School.
„ Rojoni Coomar,	Bally Seminary.
Ghosaul, Deno Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
Ghose, Amrito Laul,	Calcutta Training Inst.
„ Aubinash Chunder,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Aughore Chunder,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
„ Bissessur,	Burranugger School.
„ Girindro Nauth,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Hera Laul,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Ooterparah School.
„ Mohima Chunder,	Burrisaul School.
„ Mothoora Nauth,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Shib Kissen,	Hindu School.
„ Shoshee Mohun,	Mymensing School.

Ghose, Sree Kristo,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Toolsey Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Wopendro Chunder,	Hindu School.
Ghuttuck, Janoky Nauth,	*Mymensing School.*
„ *Jogin Chunder,*	Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
Gooho, Chunder Mohun,	Mymensing School.
„ Debendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Mymensing School.
„ Rash Behary,	Furreedpore School.
„ Shama Churn,	Pogose School.
„ Taruck Chunder,	Noacolly School.
Goopto, Kristo Gobindo,	Pogose School.
„ Pran Sunker,	Hindu School.
„ Soroop Chunder,	Pogose School.
Goshamy, Pran Gopaul,	Seal's Free College.
Graham, J. M.	Free School.
Gregory, J.	Doveton College.
Green, T. A.	La Martiniere College.
Hafiz Ullah,	Queen's College, Benares.
Halder, Preshootosh,	Bhastarah School.
Harris, W. A.	Lahore Govt. Coll. School.
Hollingbery, F. E.	Doveton College.
Hoshen, Mohammed,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jivan, Ram,	Ajmere School.
Kanjelaul, Koylas Chunder,	Furreedpore School.
Khaleek, Abdool,	Jessore School.
Khan, Buzl-ul-Ruhman,	Private Student.
„ Mohammed Afzul,	Goojerat Govt. School.
Kishun, Ram,	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Kowar, Raj,	Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
Kurmokar, Brindabun Ch.	Garden Reach School.

Laul, Choote,	Sarun School.
„ Monohor,	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Radhee,	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Shunker,	Victoria College, Agra.
Menos, J. P.	Dacca Collegiate School.
Miller, W. E. M.	Doveton College.
Mitter, Behary Laul,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Bhoobun Mohun,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Bhuggobutty Churn,	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Choitonno Churn,	Garden Reach School.
„ Debendro Nauth,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hurry Churn,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Kedar Nauth,	Barrackpore School.
„ Okhoy Coomar,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Omrito Laul,	Bhagulpore School.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Seal's Free College.
„ Sham Laul,	Hindu School.
Mookerjea, Behary Laul,	Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Bhola Nauth,	Serampore College.
„ Cally Prosonno,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ ChunderShekhur,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ ChunderShekhur,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Doorga Doss,	Culna F. C. Mission Sch.
„ Dukhinarunjun,	Bhagulpore School.
„ Gobind Deb,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gooroo Prosonno,	Konnugger School.
„ Hem Chunder,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Joteermoy,	Howrah School.
„ Kartick Chunder,	Garden Reach School.

Mookerjea,	Keshub Chunder,	Ooterparah School.
,,	Kristo Podo,	Howrah School.
,,	Makhun Laul,	Hooghly Branch School.
,,	Mohendro Nauth,	Boroe Seminary.
,,	Nebarun Ch.	Colootollah Branch School.
,,	Nil Money,	Sanscrit College.
,,	Preo Nauth,	Jonye Training School.
,,	Promotho Nauth,	Khanakool Kishnagnur A. S. School.
,,	Rajendro Nauth,	Seal's Free College.
,,	Ram Chunder,	Howrah School.
,,	Ram Prosonno,	Sanscrit College.
,,	Shama Churn,	General Assembly's Inst.
,,	Shama Churn,	Rowile School.
,,	Shoshee Bhoosun,	Bullagurh School.
,,	Soorjee Coomar,	Ooterparah School.
,,	Suttyatara,	Baulcah School.
Moorugyah, W.		Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Mowlic, Jogendro Chunder,		Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mozoomdar,	Boroda Canto,	Noral School.
,,	Rojoni Canto,	Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Tara Nauth,	Pogose School.
Mull, Boodha,		Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
Mullick, Charoo Chunder,		Hindu School.
,, Kally Doss,		General Assembly's Inst.
Mumford, T.		St. Xavier's College.
Mundle, Notober,		Colootollah Branch School.
Narayan, Shyam,		Sarun School.
Naug, Nil Money,		Colootollah Branch School
,, Rakhal Doss,		Chinsurah F. C. Inst.
Nauth, Bashèshur,		Delhi Collegiate School.

Nauth, Prethee,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Nundy, Jogendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Koylas Chunder,	Pogose School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Romun Chunder,	Ditto.
Odhicarry, Lolit Mohun,	Pubna School.
Ood-deen, Ameen,	St. John's College, Agra.
Para, Wooma Churn,	Metropolitan Institution.
Paul, Baney Madhub,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Gopaul Chunder,	Baraset School.
„ Obhoy Churn,	Hindu School.
Proshaud, Buldeo,	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Hardeo,	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Jwala,	Ditto.
Pyne, Nundo Doolal,	Hindu School.
Raha, Kamal Kristo,	General Assembly's Inst.
Ram, Toolsey,	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Vassoo,	Mooltan School.
Ratan, Ram,	Ajmere School.
Roy, Aukhoy Coomar,	Kallyparah Aided School.
„ Chunder Canto,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Denesh Chunder,	Pogose School.
„ Girish Chunder,	Rowile School.
„ Golap Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Khetter Nauth,	Juggutbullubpore School.
„ Peary Mohun,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Poolin Behary,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Pogose School.
„ Protap Chunder,	Pubna School.
„ Ram Moy,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.

Roy, Shurrut Chunder,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Shreesh Chunder,	Barrackpore School.
,, Chowdhry, Jadub Kissen,	Ootterparah School.
Ruheem, Abdool,	Lahore Mission School.
,, Abdoor,	Private Student.
Sahoy, Buldeo,	Hume's High S. Etawah.
,, Chotoor Bhooj,	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Narain,	Ajmere School.
,, Roghoo Nauth,	Sarun School.
Sandel, Mohendro Nauth,	Hooghly Coll. School.
,, Obinash Chunder,	Bhagulpore School.
Sandys, E. F.,	Doveton College.
Sanial, Bhoobun Mohun,	Kandee School.
Seal, Debendro Nauth,	Calcutta College.
,, Kanye Laul,	Seal's Free College.
,, Netye Chand,	Colootollah Branch School.
Sen, Doorga Doss,	Noral School.
,, Girish Chunder,	Gregory's School.
,, Janoky Nauth,	Chittagong School.
,, Koomud Bundhu,	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Okhoy Coomar,	Hooghly Coll. School.
,, Omesh Chunder,	Pogose School.
,, Omesh Chunder,	Noral School.
,, Ram Chunder,	Tagoria Aided School.
Shaha, Shama Churn,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
Shome, Girish Chunder,	Horinavi School.
Shircore, J. A.,	Doveton College.
Sing, Ameer,	Lahore Govt. Coll. School.
,, Doorga Churn,	Cuttack School.
,, Indro Deo Narain,	Sarun School.
,, Keasree,	Delhi Collegiate School.

Sing, Runjeet,	Bareilly Coll. School.
„ Sewa,	Umritsur Mission School.
Sircar, Bepin Behary,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Soorendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Sooresh Chunder,	Barrackpore School.
„ Taruck Nauth,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Slater, J. S.,	Bishop's College.
Tagore, Beerendro Nauth,	Bengal Academy.
Tewari, Shiva Shunkara,	Queen's College, Benares.
Thomson, J. J. B.,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Walecoollah, Syed,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Yackjee, J.,	St. Xavier's College.

Third ~~SECOND~~ DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Audherjee, Bholananth,	Bancooria School.
Awasthee, Sheo Persaud,	Patna Normal School.
Banerjea, Aubinash Chunder,	Jonye Training School.
„ Bama Churn,	Free Ch. Inst. Chinsurah.
„ Bama Churn,	Ooterparah School. K
„ Chunder Mohun,	Pogose School.
„ Hurro Canto,	Ditto.
„ Jogeshur,	Goburdangah School.
„ Kally Prosonno,	Konenogur School.
„ Koomod Chunder,	Kallyparah School.
„ Nogendro Nauth,	Oriental Seminary.
„ Raj Coomar,	Private Student.
„ Raj Kristo,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Shama Churn,	Agurparah School.
„ Soorendro,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Troilokho Nauth,	Teacher.
Baquir, Mirza Mohammed,	Calcutta Mudrissa.

Bhadoory, Protap Chunder,	Private Student.
Bhur, Behary Laul,	Free Ch. Inst., Calcutta.
„ Nundo Lall,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Bhuttacharjea, Doorga Doss,	Howrah School. [A. S. Sch.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Khanakool Kishnaghur,
„ Opendro Nauth,	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sree Nauth;	Horinavi School.
Biswas, Anund Chunder,	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Aubinash Chunder,	Konenogur School.
„ Chunder Madhub,	Pogose School.
„ Debendro Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nemy Chunder,	Agurparah C. M. S. Inst,
„ Omesh Chunder,	Gobindopore A. School.
„ Omirto Loll,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bose, Aughore Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Aushootosh,	Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Bhobendro Nauth,	Calcutta Training Inst.
„ Boikunto Nauth,	Boroe Seminary.
„ Bussunto Coomar,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Doorga Dass,	Kallyghat Hindu Acade-
„ Dwarka Nauth,	Tagoria Aided School. [my.
„ Hooree Nauth,	Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Kedar Nauth,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Moorary Mohun,	Konenugur School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Andool School.
„ Rossomoy,	Barrackpore School.
„ Russick Loll,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Shama Churn,	Mymari C. M. S. Inst.
„ Soorgee Coomar,	Hooghly Branch School.
Chatterjea; Aunnada Prasada,	Sanscrit College.

Chatterjea, Baney Madhub, L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Baney Madhub, Queen's College, Benares.
„ Bidhu Nauth, Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
„ Biprendro Nauth. Hindu School.
„ Boroda Prosaud, Howrah School.
„ Doorga Doss, Cathedral Mission College.
„ Grindro Nauth, Shibsaugor School.
„ Mohesh Chunder, Ajoodhia School.
„ Poorno Ch. Free Ch. Inst. Chinsurah.
„ Prankissen, Cossipore Aided School.
„ Ram Tarun, Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Soorjee Coomar, South Baharoo School.
„ Sura Nauth, Queen's College. Benares.
„ Taruck Nauth, Hindu School.
„ Unnoda Prosaud, Pogose School.
Chowdry, Kristo Chunder, Doveton College.
Chuckerbutty, Boikonto Ch. Pogose School.
„ HurroCoomar, Mymensing School.
„ Nemy Churn, Jonye Training School.
„ Obboy Churn, Pogose School.
„ Roma Nauth, Paikparah School.
Chunder, Poorno, Ajmere School.
„ Ram, Queen's College, Benares.
Coolovy, Kedar Nauth, Boroe Seminary.
Coondoo, Mohim Chunder, Coomercolly School.
Deb, Bhoot Nauth, South Baharoo School.
„ Gunga Doss, Pogose School.
DeCruze, P. Chittagong School.
Deva, Shuresh Chunder, Queen's College, Benares.
Dey, Hem Chunder, Cal. Training Academy.
„ Nundo Loll, Colootollah Branch School.

Dey, Sadoo Churn,	Seal's Free College.
Dhur, Bunsee,	Hume's High Sch. Etawah.
„ Odit Chunder,	Banglabazar School.
Dial, Ram, I,	Agra Collegiate School.
Doss, Babooram,	Teacher.
„ Bhugwan,	Lahore Govt. Coll. School.
„ Cally Coomar,	Burrisaul School.
„ Chunder Coomar,	Chittagong School.
„ Chunder Nauth,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Chundy Churn,	Burrisaul School.
„ Ishan Chunder,	Noakholly School.
„ Juggut Mohun,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mokoond Lall,	Pogose School.
„ Ochoota Nundo,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Kallyparah School.
„ Sharoda Mohun,	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Surrut Chunder,	Pogose School.
Dutt, Aubinash Chunder,	Free Ch. Inst. Calcutta.
„ Aubinash Chunder,	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
„ Behary Loll,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Butto Kristo,	Free Ch. Inst. Calcutta.
„ Grish Chunder,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Hera Loll,	Batrah Seminary.
„ Hurro Loll,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Kashee Chunder,	Chittagong School.
„ Khetter Nauth,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Chittagong School.
„ Opendro Nauth,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.

Dutt, Rajendro Nauth,	Calcutta Training Inst.
„ Umbica Churn,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Unnoda Prosaud,	Mymensing School.
Gangooly, Deno Bundoo,	Patna Normal School.
„ Dhoronee Dhor,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Raj Mohun,	Jonye Training School.
Ghose, Aupoorbo Kissen,	Hindu School.
„ Bonomally,	Paikparah School.
„ Grish Chunder,	Jessore School.
„ Hera Loll,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Ishan Chunder,	Patna School.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jodoo Nauth,	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
„ Radhica Prosaud,	Cutwa School.
„ Ram Loll,	Pulwa Magoorah School.
„ Shama Churn,	Pogose School.
„ Sharoda Prosaud,	Tallygunge School.
„ Shoshee Bhusun,	Oriental Seminary.
Goopto, Binud Behary,	Calcutta College.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Syedpore School.
„ Mohendro Nauth,	Cathedral Mission College.
Gosain, Bhuggoban Chunder,	Serampore College.
„ Hem Chunder,	Ditto.
Guffoor, Abdool,	Private Student.
Hazra, Boikunto Nauth,	Useful Arts School.
Hossein, Khudum,	Colingah Branch School.
„ Syed Budroddeen,	Canning Coll. Lucknow.
Khan, Akbar,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kazim,	Colingah Branch School.
Khan, Wali Mohomed,	Delhi Govt. Coll. School.
Kor, Grish Chunder,	Hooghly Branch School.

Koomar, Amarandra Krishna Deb, Hindu School.
„ Borendro Krishna Deb, Ditto.
Lahoory, Jogendro Nauth, Cossipore Aided School.
Laul, Chhannee, Queen's College, Benares.
„ Chundun, Bareilly College.
„ Mohun, Umritsur Coll. School.
„ Shiva Tahal, Queen's College, Benares.
Mitter, Bepin Behary, Hooghly Branch School.
„ Lukhy Chunder, Pogose School.
„ Otool Chunder, Hooghly Branch School.
„ Promotho Nauth, Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Raj Krishna, Queen's College, Benares.
„ Shama Churn, Patna Collegiate School.
„ Woomesh Chunder, Burranagur Hindu Sch.
Moitro, Ram Doss, Ooterparah School.
Moitry, Baney Madhub, Calcutta Free C. Inst.
„ Horee Churn, Bauleah School.
Mookerjea, Cally Podo, Bally Seminary.
„ Chunder Mohun, Kallyparah School.
„ Deno Nauth, Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Doorga Podo, Sulkea Aided School.
„ Ganendro Nauth, L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Hem Chunder, Howrah School.
„ Hurrish Chunder, General Assembly's Inst.
„ Jodoo Nauth, South Baharoo School.
„ Jogendro Nauth, Barrackpore School.
„ Kissory Laul, Jonye Training School.
„ Kissory Mohun, Hindu School.
„ Mutty Laul, Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Obinash Chunder, Howrah School.
„ Oghore Nauth, Goburdangah School.
„ Okhil Chunder, Hindu School.

Mookerjea, Preo Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Promoda Nauth,	Jessore School.
„ Radha Nauth,	Jonye Training School.
„ Ram Chunder,	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ram Laul,	Calcutta College.
„ Sharoda Prosaud,	Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.
„ Tej Chunder,	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umbica Churn,	Ranaghat School.
„ Wooma Churn,	Baraset School.
Mozoomdar, Hurrish Chunder,	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Sree Nauth,	Private Student.
Mullick, Behary Loll,	Howrah School.
„ Bepin Behary,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Bepin Behary,	Free Ch. Inst., Chinsurah.
„ Bunko Behary,	Seal's Free College.
„ Jogendro Nauth,	Private Student.
„ Ram Opendro,	Berhampore Coll. School.
Naug, Gooroo Doyal,	Pogose School.
Neogy, Chunder Nauth,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Chundy Churn,	Hindu School.
„ Omesh Chunder,	Chundernugger Night Sch.
Nundy, A.,	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Ohlmus, J. A.,	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Patnaik, Unterjamee,	Cuttack School.
Paul, Behary Laul,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Indro Mohun,	Bangla Bazar School.
„ Janokey Nauth,	Goburdangah School.
„ Omrito Laul,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Sree Nauth,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Tariny Churn,	Calcutta Training Inst.
Palit, Khetter Mohun,	Tallygunge School.
„ Shama Churn,	Berhampore Coll. School.

Pereira, S. H.,	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Prosaud Buldeo,	Hume's High Sch, Etawah.
„ Mohesha,	Queen's College, Benares.
Roy, Aughore Chunder,	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Bullo Bhudder,	Cuttack School.
„ Chunder Mohun,	Burdwan Moharaja's Sch.
„ Deb Canto,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Debendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
„ Hem Chunder,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Janoky Nauth,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Kartick Chunder,	Satragachee Evening Sch.
„ Khetter Mohun,	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Khogendro Nauth,	Hindu School.
„ Kooloda Kinkur,	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kooloda Nundo,	Pubna School.
„ Korally Churn,	Myapore School.
„ Mohesh Chunder,	Bancoorah School.
„ Nilambara,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Obhoy Churn,	Mymensing School.
„ Poorno Chunder,	Pogose School.
„ Prosonno Coomar,	Bagnan School. [Free School
„ Rojoni Canto,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's
„ Shoshee Bhoosun,	Furreedpore School.
„ Soorendro Deb,	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Wooma Sunker, [der,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Chowdro, Audhore Chun-	Private Student.
„ „ Norendro Nauth,	Cossipore Aided School.
„ „ Unnoda Prosaud,	Calcutta Training Inst.
Raheem, Abdoor,	Joy Narain's College.
Ruhman, Azeezur,	Kishnaghur Coll. School.

Sahibram,	Victoria College, Agra.
Sandial, Jogendro Nauth,	Howrah School.
Sen, Gobin Chunder,	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Grija Sunker,	Pogose School.
„ Horree Doss,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Ishan Chunder,	Calcutta Training Inst.
„ Kally Prosonno,	KallyghatHinduAcademy.
„ Kaminy Coomar,	Pogose School.
„ Kristo Doss,	Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
„ Nobin Chunder,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Obhoya Churn,	Burrisaul School.
„ Obhoya Coomar,	Jessore School.
„ Sham Kissore,	Mymensing School.
„ Sham Loll,	Cal. Training Academy.
„ GuptoChunderShekhur,	Malda School.
Sett, Mihir Laul,	Agorepara C. M. S. Inst.
„ Radha Nauth,	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rojoni Loll,	Calcutta Model School.
Shaw, Janoki Nauth,	Hooghly Coll. School.
Shircore, J. C.,	Medical College.
Sing, Mohendro Narain,	Hooghly Branch School.
Sircar, Bama Churn,	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Benode Loll,	Paikparah School.
„ Gopal Chunder,	Gobindopore School.
„ Nilmoney,	Buranagur Hindu School.
„ Rajendro Nauth,	Colootollah Branch School.
Surbadhicarry, AnantaCoomar,	Sanscrit College.
Sarun Ram,	Umritsar Coll. School.
Verdro, Haran Chunder,	Teacher.
Vernieux, E. O.,	Doveton College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.)
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law.)
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law.)
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law.)
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law.)
7. Agra College.
8. Benares College.
9. [redacted] School.
10. Sanscrit College.
11. Ajmere School.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law.)
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School.
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Canning College, Lucknow.

(Unconnected with Government.)

20. Bishop's College.
21. Doveton College, Calcutta.
22. St. Paul's School.
23. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
24. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
25. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.

26. Serampore College.
27. Queen's College, Colombo.
28. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
29. St. John's College, Agra.
30. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
31. St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
32. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
33. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
34. Lahore Mission School.
35. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
36. Victoria College, Agra.
37. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
38. Bishop's School, Simla.
39. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the

case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(a) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(c) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 5 Rs. a month.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.

The Burdwan Scholarship,...	value	50 Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore „	„	50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship, ...	„	40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available

annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, B. A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Mr. P. Hordern, B. A., Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A. ditto ditto.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assit. Prof. of Mathematics.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist. Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. H. C. Marindin, Professor of English Law.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. F. Hill, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., B. A., Assist. Prof. of C. Eng.

Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	.0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior			

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Medicine.	Medicine.
General Anatomy and Physiology.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Dissections.	Surgery (including operations.)	Surgery (including operations.)
Dissections.	Dissections.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Midwifery.
Botany.	Botany.		Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medical Jurisprudence.
	Materia Medica.			Dentistry.
	Practical Pharmacy.			Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards 6 months.	Medical Wards 6 months.	Medical Wards 3 months.
		Surgical Wards ditto.	Surgical Wards ditto.	Surgical do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do.
		With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Cliuical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, 4 months. Surgical Wards, 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary, 4 months.	Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Officiating Principal,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	J. A. P. Colles, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. A. P. Colles, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Chunder Mohun Ghose, M. B.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Medicine,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene,	J. M. Cunningham, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (officiating.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B. offg.	
1866 J. Ewart, M. D., offg.	

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is two Rupees per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanscrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal, ..., Baboo Prosono Coomar Surbadhicarry.
Head Master,... ,, Kaliprosono Chatterjee.
Second ditto, ... ,, Tarineechurn Chatterjee.
Third ditto, ... ,, DwarkanathBhuttacharjee, B. A.
Fourth ditto,... ,, Dino Nath Mookerjee, B. A.
And two other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, Joynarayan Tarkapanchanana.
Ditto of Law, ... Bharatchandra Siromani.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
Ditto of Literature, ... Dwarkanath Vidyabhushana.
Ditto of Grammar, ... Taranath Tarkabachuspati.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's Legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 4 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 2 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy Zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Besides these, there are several Government Scholarships belonging to the Mudressa or Arabic Department.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ SreeNarayanChowdry.
„ RamNarainMookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, B. A., ...	Principal (on leave).
S. Lobb, M. A., ...	Offg. Principal.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.
C. W. V. Bradford, M. A., ...	Professor.

Baboo Troylokho Nath Mitter, M. A. and B. L., ...	Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupto,...	Asst. Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee,...	Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Vacant, ...	Head Moulvee.
Moulvee Mohomed Mussaqim,...	2nd Moulvee.

Two Arabic Teachers (Moulvees).

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A.

Professor,—W. Masters.

Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

Head Master,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Lecturer in Law, Prosunno Coomar Bose, M. A. and B. L.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. A building is in course of erection, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863.

The College is open to all classes of the community. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4, and in the Law Department of Rs. 2.

Any Student, who has passed the University Entrance Examination or who passes an examination at the College of the same standard, is admissible.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the Native community usually contribute from three to four hundred rupees more.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Robert Hand.
Professor, D. Carnduff.
Head Master, J. Goode.
Lecturer in Law, Baboo Gooroo Doss Banerjee, M. A. and B. L.
Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit and Bengali, Ram Guti Shurma.
Second Master, Hurry Doss Ghose.
Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanscrit, Hindi, and Bengali.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, ...Principal.
J. K. Rogers,.....Professor.
J. Behrendt,.....Head Master.

L. F. LeFeuvre, ...2nd Master.
T. P. Manuel, ...3rd Master.
Denesh Chunder Roy, B. A. 4th Master.
Choto Ram, ...Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit.

Eight Junior English Masters, four Moulvees, and two Pundits (Hindi and Bengali).

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was establised by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee), and to have instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously,

and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior): the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—*(Vacant.)*

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay

Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships,..... Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto, ...	113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,.....	185	0	0
Total Rupees,	663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).
Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).
E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.
A. S. Phillips, B. A., Assistant ditto.
C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.
Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.
Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.
Thirteen Pundits.
Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED. 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1864 was 329.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and seventeen junior Scholarships were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1863.

The Boarding house for district students, under the charge of Pundit Kedar Nath, accommodates 60 lads.

A new large and handsome building has been erected, with the view of furnishing a comfortable home and

careful superintendence for the sons of native gentlemen studying at the College.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal.

E. Constable, M. A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head Master.

Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi,—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships, of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master,.....	G. Wiggins.
Second Master,.....	W. H. Bachman.
Assistant Master,.....	J. H. Firth.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal.
Head Moulvee,.....	Khalilullah.

And seven junior English and Vernácular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy, in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per

annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first of the Ceylon candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
G. S. Steward, M. A. Ch. Ch. Ox.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.	Adrian de Zoysa.
Daniel Gogerly.	Marcellus Perera.
John Perera.	Egbert Ludikens.

— Jansz. — Fritsz.
Gabriel Fernando. Vincent Siding.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A. *Principal.*

Krishna Mohan Banerjea,* *Professor.*

* Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Udny Withers.
1849 William Kay.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who where anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship; its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—G. Livesay.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Theology, Philosophy and Logic, J. Sime, B.A., Principal.
English Literature, History and Physiology, H. Roberts.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, A. Pirie.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.
1855 George Smith.
1856 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. H. Sells.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth, under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Superintendent.

„ K. S. Macdonald, M. A.

„ John D. Don.

Rev. W. Robson, M. D.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M. A.
„ James Bruce.
„ Kalicharan Banerjee, M. A.
„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
„ Banimadub Pal, B. A.
„ Krishna Chandra Das, B. A.
„ Dhone Kristo Ghose, B. A.
„ Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head-Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
The Hon'ble G. Campbell.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. J. C. Herdman.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPALS.

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. E. R. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, G. B. Lissent. Pundit, Ramnarain Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by fees. The fees vary from one rupee in the highest classes to eight annas in the lowest. The number of students and scholars amounts to 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 170 boys.

The Institution is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English and Bengali. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B. A., Principal.
Rev. E. Storrow.
Rev. Surjo Kumar Ghose.
Mr. A. H. Joyce.
Sixteen native teachers and one pundit.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to

he wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.
Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.
Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professors and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonelle, Ph. D.
Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. J. Carvan.
Rev. J. Devos.
Rev. H. Everard.
Rev. J. Hicberding.
Rev. H. Shea.
Rev. A. Stockman.
Rev. H. Vanderstuyft.
Rev. A. Brisack.
Rev. J. Henry.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. E. Hent.
Mr. F. Cauty.
Mr. E. Coutto.
Mr. J. Hyland.
Moonshee, Wahed Khan.
Pundit, Gopal Chunder Ghose.

Drawing Master, Mr. Bennett.

Music Masters, ... { Mr. Desterbecq. / Rev. B. Larcher.

Sub-prefects, ... { F. Coremans. / A. Eeckman. / A. Koppes. / D. Vandamme.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the

endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq. M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330, under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first Principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the

College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs 3. per month, according to the income of his parents or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.
Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.
Baboo Hira Lal.
Baboo Muttra Das, and others,

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS.

Moonshee Kamer Uldin.
„ Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was foundod in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason, ...	Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's, ...		260
Munshi Situl Sing's, ...		200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's, ...		160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A..... *Principal.*
Rev. James Erhardt,..... *Vice-Principal.*
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A., ... *Sanscrit Lecturer.*
Baboo Timothy Luther, ... *Head Master.*

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor,	...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden,	...	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,	...	Ditto ditto.
„ Classics, &c.		Ditto, *(pro tem.)*
„ Singhalese,	.	Rev. C. Alwis.
„ Tamil,	...	
„ Music,	...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,	...	(Vacant).

Assistant Masters, ... Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C. Perera.

Supdt. of Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Ogilvie, M. A., *Principal.*

James Wilson, Esq.

Baboo Nilambora Mookerjee M. A., B. L.

„ Mohendro Nauth Mitter, M. A.

Pundit Bireshwar Bidyaratno.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into the Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same

course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different depart-

ments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Irrigation works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the compass. Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring, Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering. Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and are more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows:—

Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal.

Lieutenant J. Browne, R. E., Assistant Principal.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, R. E. ditto ditto, officiating.

Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Experimental Science.

Mr. P. Keay, Head Master.

Sergeant Graham, Assistant ditto.

W. Scotland, Esq. Drawing Master.

Serjeant G. Pearce, Assistant Drawing Master.

Behari Lall, 1st Native Master.

Sheikh Becha, 2nd ditto ditto.

Fusseh Ooddeen, 3rd ditto ditto.

Shumbhoo Dass, Native Surveying Master.

Guneshee Lall, Drawing Master.

Futteh Chund, ditto ditto.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

In the College department there are two classes; in the first of which there are eight students, and in the second six, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination. Of these one is a Musulman, four are Christians, and nine Hindus.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part being Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. J. Newton, M. A., the Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr., M. D., Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, and is especially designed for the education of Native Under-Graduates of the University.

In takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being mainly supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by employing the agency of the two Missionary Societies already labouring in Calcutta in connection with the Church of England, and accordingly a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund was placed at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society for this purpose.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

1. There are five endowed Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each, founded by the liberality of the friends of Native Education in England, and designed to encourage more especially the study of the Christian Revelation and Evidences. The elections to these Scholarships take place annually.

2. Several other Scholarships, in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each, are allotted from the general funds of the College to those students who acquit themselves best in the several College Examinations.

3. Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Barton, M. A., Principal and Professor of Literature.

Rev. S. Dyson (in Europe).

*Rev. J. Welland, B. A., Professor of History.

*Rev. W. Hooper, M. A., Professor of Philosophy.

W. G. Wilson, Esq., B. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Baboo Peary Mohun Rudra, Asst. Professor of History and Mathematics.

(Vacant) Professor of Sanskrit.

* Cathedral Missionaries.

Dehli College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of 170,000 Rupees of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an oriental and an English: and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Prinicipal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1867, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Dehli College. Students pay a fee of two rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,	...	E. Willmot, B. A.
Offg. Professor,	...	Crampton Doran.
Offg. Arabic Professor,	...	Moulavi Ziyauddin.
Offg. Head Master,	...	C. Kirkpatrick.
2nd Master,	...	Saugor Chund, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School educating 450 boys, and 11 Branch Schools educating 860 boys, besides 6 indigenous Schools educating some hundred boys.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
J. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

The sum of Rs. 100 has been annually allotted by Government for Scholarships.

Attached to the College and under the supervision of the Principal are the Lahore Zillah School and five Branch Schools in various parts of the city of Lahore.

The average number of pupils during the year 1865-66, was in the College 12, who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, in the Zillah School 129, and in the Branch Schools 566.

The Zillah School was opened in March 1860, and since December 1862, fifteen students have matriculated from it in the Calcutta University.

The sum of 125 was given in Scholarships in the School in the year 1865-66. In addition to scholarships free quarters are given to scholars from a distance.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, Ph. D.	...	Principal (on leave).
W. Jardine, M. A., LL. B.		Barrister at Law, Offg. Principal.
W. Crank,	...	Professor of Mathematics.
Moulove Alumdar Hoosein,		Asst. Professor of Arabic.
I. C. Beddy,	...	Head Master of the School.
D. W. Thompson,	...	Second ditto ditto.

And 21 other masters in the Schools.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1866.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners, { Rev. J. Welland, B. A.
Mr. R. Parry.

1.

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen, who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's *decay*,
'Tis *yours* to judge, how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore,
And shouting Folly hails them from her shore;
Hoards, e'en beyond the miser's wish, abound,
And rich men flock from all the world *around*.
Yet count our gains. This wealth is but a name
That leaves our useful product still the *same*.
Not so the loss. The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied;

* * * * * *

Around the world each needful product flies,
For all the luxuries the world supplies.
While thus the land, *adorn'd* for pleasure all,
In barren splendour feebly waits the *fall*.

(*a*) Paraphrase the above passage.

(*b*) Parse the words in italics.

2.

(*a*) No surly porter stands, in guilty state,
To spurn imploring famine from the gate.

(*b*) At ev'ry draught more large and large they grow,
A bloated mass of rank, unwieldy woe.

(*c*) No more the smith his dusky brow shall clear,
Relax his pond'rous strength, and lean to hear.

(*d*) Unfit, in these degen'rate times of shame,
To catch the heart, or strike for honest fame.

Explain the above couplets.

3. Quote, or give the substance of the lines in which the lesson of the "Deserted Village" is summed up. Another writer has added some of these lines; name him, and point out the addition. State your own opinion of this lesson.

4.

What pity, sloth should seize a soul so brave,
Or *godlike Paris live a woman's slave!*
My heart weeps blood at *what the Trojans say*,
And hopes thy deeds shall wipe the stain away.
Haste then, in all their glorious labours share;
For much they suffer, for thy sake, in war.
These ills shall cease, whene'er by Jove's decree
We crown the bowl to Heaven and Liberty:
While the proud foe his frustrate triumphs mourns
And Greece indignant *through her seas* returns.

(*a*) Paraphrase the above passage.

(*b*) Explain the allusions in the phrases italicized.

5.

(*a*) No hostile hand can *antedate my doom.*

(*b*) And trusted heaven's *informing prodigies.*

(*c*) And thou must fall, *thy virtue's sacrifice.*

(*d*) Most priz'd for art, and *labour'd o'er with gold.*

(*e*) A dreadful lesson of *exampled fate.*

(*f*) And awful reach *the high Palladian dome.*

Explain the phrases in italics.

6.

(*a*) Give the derivations of the following:—*Heaven, Husband, Chivalry, Profane, Sublime, Canopy, Domain.*

(*b*) Mention and explain the English adjectives formed from the following proper names:—*Chimæra, Hector, Amazon, Jove, Mars.*

7.

'Tis morn, but *scarce yon level sun*
Can pierce the war-clouds *rolling dun,*
Where furious *Frank* and fiery *Hun*
Shout in their *sulph'rous canopy.*

(*a*) Parse and explain the words and phrases in italics.

(*b*) Analyse the passage.

8.

(*a*) Explain the following idioms:—

Many a one.

{ Few shall part.
{ A few shall part.

{ I can but try.
{ I cannot but try.

(*b*) Some words are used variously as prepositions, adverbs, or conjunctions; by what rule may they be distinguished in each instance?

9.

(*a*) What is meant by *metre* in English poetry?

(*b*) What is essential to the formation of a perfect rhyme?

(*c*) Scan the two following lines:—

"Here, at our gates, your brave efforts unite."
"And everybody praised the Duke."

10. Write a short account of the Battle of Blenheim, or of Hohenlinden.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners, { MR. W. B. LIVINGSTONE. MR. H. ROBERTS.

1. James Watt, and *Fulton*, Arkwright and Cartwright, have done *more* for us *than* the leaders of all our battles; but the honours of the nation are not put upon their heads, neither have the resources of the country *ministered* to their wants. We build their sepulchres, but we have not spread a table for them while they could *eat* bread. Yet *who* so worthy of a dukedom as our leader in the annihilation of space, and in the safe and speedy intercourse of man with man? What *lords* so real, and therefore so noble, *as* the men who can take spinning and weaving from the human fingers, and *accomplish* it by a power which to a pair of human hands is as 266 to one? Who so truly constitute nobility and aristocracy as the men *whose skill* gives advantage to the industry of our empire, and whose productions promote the comfort and welfare of the race?

(*a*) Paraphrase the above passage.

(*b*) Write out the phrases and secondary clauses it contains, and parse the words in italics.

2. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) Hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point.

(*b*) A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees.

(*c*) The others have been looking for sea-weed, or throwing stones at one another on the shore.

(*d*) The insidious prejudices of party spirit, like dirt and insects on the glasses of a telescope, will blur the view, and make them see strange monsters where there are none.

(*e*) The fool obstinately maintains that we are the persons who halt in understanding.

(*f*) These animals are natives of the line.

(*g*) As the line advanced, the enemy kept up a raking and murderous fire.

(*h*) The croup is a little of the longest.

(*i*) German horses are weak and washy.

(*j*) They are far inferior in bottom.

(*k*) A naturalization of more than two centuries had rendered the family completely Irish.

3. The legs of animals are not less fitted than their teeth to their respective wants or enjoyments.

Illustrate the above remark by examples.

4. Supply the ellipses, and give the punctuation of the following passage :—

Beasts of prey seldom devour () other nor can () but the greatest hunger induce them () it what they chiefly () after is the deer or () goat those harmless () that seem made to embellish nature these are () pursued () surprised and afford the most () repast to () destroyers the most usual method with even () fiercest animals () to hide and crouch () some path frequented () their prey or some water where cattle come to () and seize () at once with a () the lion and the tiger () twenty feet at a () and this rather () their swiftness () strength is what they have most to depend () for () supply.

5. Explain the meaning of the following passages, stating to what the words in italics allude :—

(*a*) Are we to consider the opposite party as so many *Samaritans?* and is there nothing that we have ever heard or read, which should induce us to abate our *Jewish*

antipathy to these brethren of ours, who do not worship at our temple?

(*b*) Let not that balance of justice which Corruption could not alter one hair's breadth be altogether disturbed by Sensibility.

(*c*) Ceasing for a moment *to be the teeth of the dragon War*, they became individuals and brothers.

(*d*) *He* had stilled the tempests of Europe, *as the wise and kind magician* had stilled the elements and the demons.

6. Write a short essay on the probable influences of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

7. (*a*) What is meant by analysing a sentence? Give the principal parts of a simple sentence.

(*b*) Distinguish between a phrase and a clause; and give the different kinds of phrases and clauses, with illustrations of each kind.

8. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words; Malleable, comminuting, symphony, matins, commissariat, sardonic, origin, escutcheon, and technical.

9. Explain what is meant by *a figure of speech*, and enumerate and exemplify the principal figures of rhetoric.

10. Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) They were then in English channel.

(*b*) He arrived in London.

(*c*) He resides in Paris.

(*d*) Except you get permission from the governor, you cannot be allowed to pass.

(*e*) When we entered, we had found that the judges had all taken their seats, each in their usual place.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. G. Bellett, M. A.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur,
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat;
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.

(*b.*) Huc cursus fuit;
Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit: huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara morem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenæ;
Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra!
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.

2. Conjugate sequor, tollo, pando, tendo, agnosco, cado, vello.

3. Mark the quantities of the following words:—
Ilione, connubio, Deiphobus, Othryades, Zephyrus, coluber, tulit.

4. Explain the meaning of magalia, clypeus, incolumis, integer, numen, cuspis, cana fides.

5. Give a brief account of Dido, Tyndaris, Pyrrhus, Ganymedes, Gorgo, Hector.

6. Hinc fore ductores, revocato sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,

Pollicitus, quæ te, genitor, sententia vertit?

Translate the above. Explain the meaning of "revocato sanguine Teucri," and parse "Pollicitus," explaining the whole construction.

7. Translate—

(*a.*) Sensit medios delapsus in hostes.

(*b.*) Facilis jactura sepulchri.

(*c.*) Aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus.

(*d.*) Satum quo te mentiris, Achilles.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

1. Translate the following:—

Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum se suaque ab his defendere non possent, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut pene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint.

2. Give the principal parts (present indicative, perfect indicative, supine and present infinitive) of *transduxerant*, *pervenerant*, *possent*, *meritos esse*, *debuerint*.

2. Give two synonymes of *oppidum*, and explain the differences.

3. Why is *possent* in the subjunctive mood and *rogatum* in the supine?

4. What is the meaning of *populus Romanus*, and what of *populus Romana*?

5. Translate the following:—

Cum esset Cæsar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita ut supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliæ partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum conjurare, obsidesque inter se dare.

6. Turn into the active: *Cæsar litteris Labieni certior fiebat.*

7. Explain the accusative *Belgas.*

8. Which were the three parts of Gaul, according to Cæsar? Which of the three was sometimes called Gallia? Point out the situation of the Roman province.

9. Why does Cæsar say *inter se*, not *inter eos?*

10. Translate into Latin:—

Among the Helvetii, Orgetorix was the most powerful. He formed a conspiracy among the nobility, and persuaded the people to conquer the whole of Gaul. After his death, the Helvetii went forth from their territories. When it was reported to Cæsar, he hastened to set out from Rome, proceeded to Further Gaul, and arrived at Geneva.

SANSCRIT.

Examiners.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English:

उत्थापितः संयति रेणुरस्यैः सान्द्राक्षतः स्यन्दनवंशचक्रैः ।
विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालैर्नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यम् ॥
मत्स्यध्वजा वायुवशाद्दिदीर्षुंखैः प्रवृद्धध्वजिनीरजांसि ।
बभुः पिबन्तः परमार्थमत्स्याः पर्य्याविलानीव नवोदकानि ॥
रथी रथाक्षध्वनिना विजज्ञे विलोलघण्टाक्षणितेन नागः ।
खभर्ष्टनामग्रहणाद्बभूव साज्ञे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः ॥

आहण्वतो लोचनमार्गमाजौ रजोऽन्धकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य।
शस्त्रक्षतास्रद्विपवीरजन्मा बालारुणोऽभूदुधिरप्रवाहः ॥

2. *Give the original roots of* उत्थापितः विस्तारितः आहण्वतः *and 3rd singular present and 3rd preterite* की डौ *or* लट् लुङ्।

आरूढमद्रीनुदधीन् वितीर्णं भुजङ्गमानां वसतिं प्रविष्टम्।
ऊर्द्धं गतं यस्य न चानुबन्धि यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालम् ॥

3. What is the subject of this sloka? Give the meaning of the words परिच्छेत्तुं इयत्तया and अलं।

4. Give the roots of आरूढं वितीर्णं परिच्छेत्तुं and their 3rd person singular and dual present, 2 preterite, and 2 future की डौ तौ लट् लिट् लृट्।

5. Paraphrase the following lines in Sanscrit prose.

तं भूपतिर्भासुरहेमराशिं लब्धं कुबेरादभियास्यमानात्।
दिदेश कौत्साय समस्तमेव पादं सुमेरोरिव वज्रभिन्नम् ॥
जनस्य साकेतनिवासिनस्तौ द्वावप्यभूतामभिनन्द्यसत्त्वौ।
गुरुप्रदेयाधिकनिस्पृहोऽर्थी नृपोऽर्थिकामादधिकप्रदश्च ॥
अथोष्टवामोपगतवाहितार्थं प्रजेश्वरं प्रीतमना महर्षिः।
स्मृण्वन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं संप्रस्थितोवाचमुवाच कौत्सः ॥
किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूर्दत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम्।
अचिन्तनीयस्तु तव प्रभावो मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा ॥

6. What does the poet imply by अभियास्यमानात्? what part of the verb is it?

7. Is there any predicate to भूः in the seventh line? if there be, give its etymology. What is the meaning of इव स्थितस्य?

8. What is मनीषितं governed by?

9. How do you distinguish between the *Bháva-váchya*, *Karmani-váchya* and *Kartri-karmani váchya*?

10. Can transitive and intransitive verbs be equally used in the *Bháva* and *Karmani-váchyas*?

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following extracts into English.

प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते
करिष्याम्येवं नो पुनरिति भवेदभ्युपगमः।
न मे दोषोऽस्तीति त्वमिदमपि च त्रास्यसि मृषा
किमेतस्मिन् वक्तुं क्षममिति न वेद्मि प्रियतमे॥

भ्रूभङ्गे सहसोद्गतेऽपि वदनं नीतं परां नम्रता-
मीषन्मां प्रतिभेदकारि हसितं नोक्तं वचो निष्ठुरं।
अन्तर्व्याप्यजडीकृतं प्रभुतया चक्षुर्न विस्कारितं
कोपश्च प्रकटीकृतो दयितया मुक्तश्च न प्रश्रयः॥

2. What parts of verbs are प्रसीद ब्रूयां वक्तुं विस्कारितं? Give their 3rd singular and dual in the present, 2nd preterite, and 3rd preterite को टी टो or लट् लिट् लुङ्।

3. How is the infinitive वक्तुं governed?

4. Paraphrase the following lines in Sanscrit prose.

उद्दामोत्कलिकां विपाण्डुरुरुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भां क्षणा-
दायासं श्वसनोद्गमैरविरतैरातन्वतीमात्मनः।
अद्योद्यानलतामिमां समदनां नारीमिवान्यां ध्रुवं
पश्यन् कोपविपाटलद्युतिमुखं देवाः करिष्याम्यहं॥

कण्ठे श्रीपुरुषोत्तमस्य समरे दृष्ट्वा मणिं प्रभुभि
र्नष्टं मल्लवरैर्वसन्ति वसुधामूले भुजङ्गा हताः।
पूर्वं लक्ष्मणवीरवानरभटा ये मेघनादाहताः
पीत्वा ते च महौषधेर्गुणनिधेर्गन्धं पुनर्जीविताः॥

5. Parse आत्मवतीं. What is आत्मनः governed by?

आअत्त ह्मि देवाए, अह गच्छ, चक्के कण्ठगमाले, एदं णेन्द-
णाअकं अज्जउत्तस्स दंसेहि॥ एसोक्खू भट्टा, ता आव अ

उवसप्पामि ॥ जेदु जेदु भट्टा । भट्टा, देवी विस्सवेदि एसो क्खुउज्जयिणीदो, सम्भरसिद्धि णाम,ऐन्दजालिओ आअदो; ता पेक्खदु भट्टा ।

6. Render this Prakrita passage into Sanscrit prose.

ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य निश्वस्य च...देवी दग्धेति वार्तामुत्पाद्य ।

7. Give the roots of निश्वस्य दग्धा उत्पाद्य and their 3rd singular present, 3rd preterite, and 2nd future की टो तौ or लट लुङ् लृट all in the active voice and the simple form, *i. e.* not causal &c.

8. Translate the following English passage into Sanscrit.

Narad rambling at pleasure went up to a mountain-peak and there saw the fine-teethed damsel seated near her father. He immediately exclaimed—"None but the trident-holder deserves this fair one! He shall have her, and the two shall be turned by their love into one figure." From that time the father of Parvati determined not to give her to any other suitor than the moon-crested lord of sprites.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { Baboo Brijonath Surma. / Baboo Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.

1. কিন্তু মহাত্ম-জনের মানসাকাশ কখনও দুর্ভাবনা কর্ত্তৃক এমন আচ্ছন্ন হয় না যে, আশা রূপ নির্ম্মল নক্ষত্র-জ্যোতিঃ তাঁহাদিগের নির্ণীত পথ প্রদর্শন না করে। শিবজী সেই বিষম সঙ্কটে পড়িয়াও এমত একটি অসমসাহসিক কর্ম্ম করিলেন যাহা সাধারণ ব্যক্তির পক্ষে কেবল অসাধ্য মাত্র নহে, তাহাদিগের বুদ্ধিরও অগম্য।

Explain fully and clearly the above passage.

2. অতএব সাধুশীল ব্যক্তিরা সর্ব্বদাই ফল সিদ্ধির উদ্দেশ না করিয়া আপনাদিগের কর্ত্তব্য কর্ম্ম সমুদায় নির্ব্বাহ করিয়া থাকেন। সুতরাং তাঁহারা কোন কার্য্যে ব্যর্থ-প্রযত্ন হইলেও অধিক ক্ষুব্ধ

এবং কার্য্য সফল হইলেও গর্ব্বিত হয়েন না। তাঁহারা অকৃতার্থ হইলে জগদীশ্বরের ইচ্ছার বশবর্ত্তী হইয়া সহিষ্ণুতা অবলম্বন করেন, এবং সফল-চেষ্ট হইলে তাঁহারই ধন্যবাদ করেন। কিন্তু দুষ্ট লোকেরা নিয়তই এমত সুখে বঞ্চিত হইয়া থাকে; তাহাদিগের দুষ্ট মন্ত্রণা সকল সিদ্ধ হইলেও দুঃখ এবং অসিদ্ধ হইলেও মনস্তাপ জন্মায়॥

Point out the *samasas* (সমাস) in the words সাধুশীল, কর্ত্তব্যকর্ম্মসমুদায়, ব্যর্থপ্রযত্ন, অকৃতার্থ, জগদীশ্বর, and সফলচেষ্ট.

3. Give the meanings and derivations of the words ক্ষুব্ধ, বশবর্ত্তী, সহিষ্ণুতা, দুষ্ট, and অসিদ্ধ,

4. "আর বিলম্বে প্রয়োজন নাই, শীঘ্র এই পরিচ্ছদ ধারণ কর এবং ছদ্মবেশে বহির্গত হইয়া যাও, আমাকে স্মরণ রাখিও এবং নিশ্চয় জানিও যে, মৃত্যুকাল পর্য্যন্ত তোমার সদাচরণ আমার অন্তঃকরণ মধ্যে দেদীপ্যমান থাকিবে।"

Parse ছদ্মবেশে, and give the etymology of the words স্মরণ, সদাচরণ, অন্তঃকরণ, and দেদীপ্যমান.

5. শিবজী এই সকল বিবেচনা করিয়া রাজস্ব আদায়ের এই নিয়ম করিয়াছিলেন যে, প্রজারা যাহার যেরূপে ইচ্ছা, তাঁহার ভাগধেয় প্রদান করিবে।।

Derive the words রাজস্ব, নিয়ম, and ভাগধেয়,

6. Give the feminine forms of the words মানী, বুদ্ধিমান, গুণবান্, সরল, মানব, কান্ত, মৃগ, and তপস্বী.

7. Translate the following passage into Bengali:

Lord Hastings left India in January 1823. By his great exertions, during nine years, the territories of the Company had been greatly increased, the revenues improved, and the debt diminished. At no period had the British empire in India been in a more flourishing state. The treasury was full, and the income exceeded the expenditure by nearly two crores of rupees a year.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { Baboo Rajkrishna Banerjea.
Pundit Ramnarain Surma.

1. সমুদায় রিপুর মূলস্বরূপ নিরঙ্কুশ ইচ্ছা যখন মনোরূপরাজ্য আক্রমণ করে, তখন নানাবিধ গোলযোগ ও বিষম বিশৃঙ্খলা উপস্থিত হয়। ইচ্ছা মনোরূপ রাজ্য অধিকার করিয়া আপন অনুচর রিপুবর্গকে বুদ্ধিরূপ দুর্গ দেখাইয়া দেয় এবং তাহা ভেদ করিয়া সেই দুর্গের যথার্থ অধিকারী বিচারশক্তির বিপক্ষে অস্ত্র ধারণ করিতে আদেশ করে।

1. Explain this passage.

2. What is the literal meaning of নিরঙ্কুশ? In what sense is it used here?

3. What is the meaning of রিপু? Has it any other meaning?

4. What is the nominative of আদেশ করে?

5. Explain the Sandhi in মনোরূপ and নিরঙ্কুশ.

ইমলাক উত্তর করিলেন "সুখ দুঃখের কারণপরম্পরা এত বিস্তৃত, এমত অনির্দ্ধারিত, এত জটিল, অবান্তর কারণ বশতঃ এত বিভিন্নপ্রকার ও দৈবের এত পরতন্ত্র যে, সুখ দুঃখ ঘটিবার পূর্ব্বে প্রায় উহা দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় না।

6. Explain the words and expressions underlined.

7. Give the purport of the above extract.

8. What is *samas?* In what *samas* are শ্রীভ্রষ্ট, প্রকৃতিনির্দ্দিষ্ট, সদসদ্বিবেক, অসাধারণধীশক্তিসম্পন্ন?

9. Derive the following words:

দুর্জ্ঞেয়, বিপন্ন, তারতম্য, মীমাংসা, ব্যুৎপত্তি, ধূলিসাৎ,

10. Give the synonymes of বিগম, আকীর্ণ, কিংবদন্তী; and the opposites of বাহ্য, বিকসিত, তিরোহিত,

11. Translate the following passage into English:

কতকগুলি লোক সূক্ষ্ম ও দুর্ব্বোধ তর্কদ্বারা সুখের পথ উদ্ভাবন করিবার চেষ্টা পান, কিন্তু তাঁহাদিগের চেষ্টা কখনই সফল হইয়া উঠে না। যাঁহারা সহজে জ্ঞানী ও সুখী হইবার ইচ্ছা করেন, তাঁ-

হাদিগের বনের হরিণী ও কোকিলার প্রকৃতি পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা উচিত। জগদীশ্বর পশু পক্ষীদিগকে যে এক প্রকার সংস্কার দিয়াছেন সেই সংস্কার তাহাদিগকে যে দিকে লইয়া যায় ও যাহা করিতে বলে, তাহারা সেই দিকে যায় ও তাহাই করে। তাহারা যেরূপ স্বভাবসিদ্ধ সংস্কার অনুসারে চলিয়া সুখী হয়, আমরাও সেই রূপ প্রকৃতি অনুসারে চলিলে সুখী হইতে পারি।

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose:—

دو کنجشك بر شاخ درختے آشیانه نهاده بودند واز متاع دنیا بآب و دانه قناعت کرده و بر سر کوے که آن درخت در پایان وی افتاده بود باشهٔ مقام داشت که در وقت صید کردن چون برق از گوشه بیرون جستي و صاعقه وار خرمن جان مرغان ضعیف بال را پاک بسوختي بیت

گر کو پنجه بر مرغان نکشودی * اگر پنجاه بودی در ربودی

هرگاه کنجشکان بچه آور دندی وبدان نزدیك رسیدے که بپرواز آیند آن پاشه از کمین گاه بیرون جسته بچه ایشان را در ربوده طعمه بچگان خود ساختے وآن کنجشکان را بحکم حب الوطن من الایمان ازان منزل جلا نمودن متعذر بود واز بیداد پاشه جفاپیشه امکان بودن نیز متعسر

2. Mark the pronunciation of طعمه متاع قناعت کنجشك خرمن صید امکان پنجاه by affixing the diacritical signs.

3. (*a*) What is the force of ي in درختے and جستي

(*b*) What is the difference between جستن and جشتن and the first person of the present tense of each?

4. (*a*) کنجشکان بچگان How are these formed, and in what other way are Persian plurals commonly formed? (*b*) What the singular of ایشان?

5. (*a*) Of what is کو composed? (*b*) Why should not پنجاه have بودندی instead of بودی after it? (*c*) What part of speech is جفاپیشه and how formed?

6. (*a*) What is the subject of (or nominative to) ربودی نهادهٔ بودند رسیدے بسوختے (*b*) Give the first person of the aorist of each.

7. Distinguish clearly between متعسر متعذر

8. Translate into Persian prose, (taking care to write neatly)—

Mahmood was the greatest prince of his time. The Mahomedans indeed consider him the greatest prince of any age. He had all the elements of greatness, exemplary prudence, boundless activity, and great courage. His success in war has given him the highest military reputation, while the perfect order which prevailed throughout his vast dominions, notwithstanding his frequent absence in the field, proves that he likewise possessed the greatest talent for civil affairs.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Major A. R. Fuller, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose :—

مشت زنے را حکایت کنند که از دهر مخالف بفغان آمدهٔ بود. واز خلق فراخ ودست تنگي بجان رسیدهٔ شکایت پیش پدر برد واجازت خواست که عزم سفر دارم مگر بقوت بازودامن کامے فراچنگ آرم که بزرگان گفته اند بیت فضل و هنر ضایع است تا نه نمایند • عود بر آتش نهند ومشک بسایند • پدر گفت ای پسر این خیال محال از سر بدرکن و پائے قناعت در دامن سلامت کش که

خردمندان گفته اند - دولت نه بکوشیدن است * بلکه چاره آن از کم جوشیدن است *

2. (*a*) What is the literal meaning of مشت زنے and how is it formed? (*b*) What force has the نه after it in this place?

3. (*a*) What is the subject of (or nominative to) نه‌نمایند? (*b*) Parse کش بسایند نهند گفته‌اند دارم امده بود

4. (*a*) What is the difference between مي برم مي‌برم between خُلق خَلق, and between کُش کَش?

5. In reading the above passage, what words should be connected by *izáfat*?

6. Translate into English prose :—

همي تابر آيد به تدبير کار * مدارائے دشمن به از کارزار
چو نتوان عدو را بقوت شکست * به نعمت بباید در فتنه بست
گراندیشه داري ز دشمن گزند * به تعویذ احسان زبانش ببند
عدو را بجائے خسک زیر پیز * که احسان کند کند دندان تیز

7. Conjugate the imperative and present tense of بستن What is the subject of (or nominative to) نتوان شکست شکستن

8. Parse the words گراندیشه داری ز دشمن گزند

URDU.

Examiner.—Major A. R. Fuller, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose :—

صوبه ملتان قدیم شهر هی هر صنف کے اشخاص آسمین آباد * اشیا بهي هر ملك و هر قسم کي بیشتر موجود * خرید وفروخت کا بازار مدام گرم رهتا هی * عراقي گهوڑے قندهار کي راه سے سود اگر لاتے هین اور وهان بیچ جاتے هین * جاڑون کي هوا متعدل گرمي کي موسم مین گرمي بشدت برسات کم * زبان وهان کے باشندون کي لاهوري لیکن

سندهي اُور سمين ملي هوئي • شطرنجيان اور قالينين
بهي گلزار وهان كي مشهور هين • سواے اسكے سليقه تقليد كا
اِس ديار كے كاريگرون كو خوب هى • چنانچه بندر كي
چهيٹون كي نقل ايسي بناتے هين كه اصل كو دكها تے هين

2. Form nouns from آباد عراقي موجود مشهور قديم معتدل and give the meanings of the nouns formed.

3. Mark the pronunciation of معتدل مدام قسم صنف اشخاص سليقه by adding the diacritical signs.

4. Note all the words in the above extract, in which the ي *relation* occurs.

5. Parse the sentence from عراقي گهوڑے to هين جاتے پهيچ.

6. What is meant by اسم جامد فعل لازمي حرف استثناء and what terms in Urdu grammar correspond to *past participle*, *pronoun*, and *copulative conjunction?* Give examples from the above extract.

7. Paraphrase in Urdu prose, taking care to write neatly, and to substitute for all difficult words others that are in more common use :—

هر ايك خار اِس باغ كا مثل گل
گياه اُوسكے چمنون كي سنبل سے گل
شگفته نهو اِس مين نسطرح دل
هوا اُوسكے رهتي هى نت معتدل
هين رنگت مين بهتر جواهر سے پهول
جو ديكهے اُونهين جاے سرت اپني بهول
سني وهان كے طاهر كي جسنے صدا
نه طالب هوا راگ كي تان كا

8. To what language does each of the following properly belong?—شگفته راگ صدا طائر سرت نت كل گيا مثل بهتر

URDU.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose :—

بادشاہ جسوقت مجلس سے اُٹھا اور سب رخصت ہوکر اپنے اپنے مکانوں میں گئے بہایم بھی جمع ہوکر آپس میں صلاح و مشورے کرنے لگے ایک نے کہا کہ آج جو مناظرہ ہمارے اور دشمنوں کے بیچ ہوا سب سنا تم نے اور قضیہ ہنوز فیصل نہوا — اب تمہارے نزدیک کیا صلاح ہی ایک نے کہا کہ صبح کو ہم جاکر بادشاہ کے آگے روئیدینگے اوز اُنکے ظلم کا شکوی کرینگے شاید بادشاہ رحم کرکے قید سے چھوڑا دیوے آج تو ہم پر کچھہ مہربان ہوا ہی مگر بادشاہ کو لازم نہیں ہی کہ بغیر سنے دلیل وحجت کے حکم کرے اور دلیل وحجت فصاحت بیان اور طلاقت زبان سے ثابت ہوتي ہی

2. (*a*) What is the subject of (or nominative to) گئے (*b*) Give the singular of بہایم (*c*) What does the ي in مشورے denote? (*d*) Of what gender is مناظرا (*e*) Parse روئینگے (*f*) What kind of verb is چھوڑادیوے and how formed?

3. Mark the pronunciation of شکوی فیصل قضیہ صلاح by adding the diacritical signs.

4. In reading the above extract, what words should be connected by *izáfat*?

5. Parse the sentence from ایک نے کہا to شکوی کرینگے

6. (*a*) How many tenses are formed with the present participle? (*b*) Explain and illustrate the force of each. (*c*) Give the plurals of پانو *foot* گائي *cow*; روپیہ *rupee*; and سایہ *shadow*, in the nominative and accusative cases.

7. Correct the following passage, and write it out very neatly :—

بعد اُسکے بادشاہ نے داھني بائين جو کھيال کيا اچانک
ايک آواز کان مين پہنچا ديکھي تو جھينگر اپني دونون
بازؤنکو هرکت ديتي اور نيچ اُڑاض باريخ سے نکہہ سرائي
کرتي هی پوچھي توکون هی اُسنے کہي مين طمام کيڑے
مکوڑونکي وقيل هين

8. Translate into Urdu prose (taking care to write neatly) :—

The character of Shahjehan is aptly described by his native biographer: "Akbar was pre-eminent as a warrior and as a lawgiver; Shahjehan for the incomparable order and arrangement of his finances, and the internal administration of the Empire."—Though he drew a revenue of thirty crores of rupees annually from his dominions, which did not include the Deccan, it is generally asserted that the country enjoyed greater prosperity during his reign than under any of his predecessors; it has therefore been characterized as the golden age of the Moghul dynasty.

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. W. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

କରଝକ କହୁଅଛୁ, ମଗଧ ଦେଶରେ ଧର୍ମାରଣ୍ୟ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରରେ ଶୁଭଦତ୍ତ ନାମରେ ଜଣେ କାୟସ୍ଥ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ାଗୃହ ନର୍ମାଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରଥିଲ୍ଲ। ଉହିଁରେ କରଉଦ୍ୟାଗ ଚିତ୍ର ଏକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର କେତେ ଦୂର ଯାଏ ଦୁଇ ଖଣ୍ଡ କର ସେ ଖଣ୍ଡଦ୍ୱୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୂତ୍ରଧର ଗୋଟାଏ କୀଲ। ଦେଇ ରଖି ଯାଇଥିଲ୍ଲ। ସେଠାରେ ବଳବାନ ବାନର ସମୂହ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା କରବାକୁ ଆସିଲେ ଏକ ଉଲ୍ଲମ୍ଫରେ ଏକ ବାନର କାଲପ୍ରେରଡ ହେଲ୍ଲ ପର ସେ କୀଲାକୁ ଦୁଇ ହାତରେ

ଧର ବସିଲା, ଆଉ ଉକ୍ତ କାଷ୍ଠ ଖଣ୍ଡଦ୍ୱୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଢାହା ଲାଙ୍ଗୁଳ ଲମ୍ବ ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା । ଅନନ୍ତର ସେ ସ୍ୱଭାବରେ ଚଞ୍ଚଳ, ଏହେଭୁର ଅଭଶୟ ଯତ୍ନରେ ସେ ଜାଲାକୁ ଝାଣିଲା, ଆଉ ଜାଲାକୁ ଝାଣି ବାହାର କର ଆଣିଲାର ଢାହା ଲାଙ୍ଗୁଳ ବଦ୍ଧ ହେବାରେ ସେ ଧରା ପଡ଼ି ହତ ହେଲା । ଏଥିଲାଗି ଆମ୍ଭେ ବୋଲୁଁ, ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ଅବ୍ୟାପାରରେ

2. What is the meaning of କାଲପ୍ରେରତ and ଅବ୍ୟାପାର ?

3. Show the connection between the etymology and the received signification of ସ୍ୱଧର

ଚାଣକ୍ୟ କହୁଅଛନ୍ତି, ରାଜାଙ୍କ ଇଚ୍ଛାରେ ଯେ ଅକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତୁଲ୍ୟ କର ଶାସନ କରେ ସେ କ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ? ବରଂ ସ୍ୱାମିଙ୍କ ମନୋଦୁଃଖ ହଲ ତଥାପି ଅକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କର ଶାସନ କରବ ନାହିଁ । ବୈଦ୍ୟ, ଗୁରୁ, ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଏମାନେ ରାଜାଙ୍କର ପ୍ରିୟମ୍ବଦ ହେଲେ ରାଜା ଶୀଘ୍ର ଶରୀର ଓ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଧନସ୍ତାନ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।

4. What is the meaning of ଅକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟତୁଲ୍ୟ କର ?

5. What is the meaning of ପ୍ରିୟମ୍ବଦ ? Is it used here in a good sense or a bad sense ?

6. Explain fully the sense of the last sentence in the above extract.

ଭଗବତୀ ବନଦେବତା ସ୍ୱହସ୍ତରେ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ସଦ୍ଯୌଷଧି ରସରେ ଏହି ବନରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଅଭିଷେକ କରଅଛନ୍ତି ;

7. What is meant by ସଦ୍ଯୌଷଧି ?

8. Show the sandhi in the above word.

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

ଆଉ ଅଢଅଲ୍ପ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଫ୍ରାଂସିସମାନଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଇଙ୍ଗ୍ଲଣ୍ଡ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇବ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିପ୍ରକାର ଏହି ସମାଗମର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି ହୋଇଲା । ସେହି ଫ୍ରାଂସିସମାନେ ନର୍ମାଣ୍ଡିରସ୍ଥ ଅଢ ବଲବନ୍ତ ଲୋକ ପୁଣି କଲ୍ଲକତାରେ ଇଙ୍ଗ୍ଲଣ୍ଡୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ଯେତେ ସୈନ୍ୟ ଥିଲେ ତଦ୍ଦନ ନଗରରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ତାହାର ଦଶଗୁଣ ସୈନ୍ୟ ଥିଲେ ଏଣୁକରି ଇଙ୍ଗ୍ଲଣ୍ଡ ଲୋକମାନେ ଆପଣା ଗଡ଼ ଶକ୍ତ କରିବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ । ଏହି ସମାଗମର ସେହି ସିଂହାସନସ୍ଥ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ବାଳକର କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗୋଚରରେ ବେଗେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୁଅନ୍ତେ ସେ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ଇଙ୍ଗ୍ଲଣ୍ଡୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ଦ୍ୱେଷକାରୀ ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଚକର ଦେକ ସାହେବକୁ କଠିଣରୂପରେ ଏହି ଏକ ଆଜ୍ଞା ଚିଠାଉ ଲେଖିଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ କେବେହେଁ କୌଣସି ନୂଆ ଗଡ଼ ନର୍ମାଣ କରିବ ନାହିଁ ମାଏ ପୁରୁଣା ଯେଉଁ ଗଡ଼ ଅଛି ତାହା ଭୂଇଁ ପକାଇବ ପୁଣି ବେଗେ କୃଷ୍ଣଦାସକୁ ଏଠାରେ ସମର୍ପଣ କରିବ ।

2. Give the literal meaning of ଗୋଚର

ସେହି ଗଡ଼ର ପାଖକୁ ଯିବାର ଆଗେ ଅରୁଣୋଦୟ ହୋଇଲା ।

3. What is the exact meaning of ଅରୁଣ?

ଦିଲ୍ଲି ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ନାମରେ ଏକ ନଗର ଅଛି ସେ ପୂର୍ବ କାଳରେ ମୋଗଲ, ପଠାଣମାନଙ୍କର ରାଜାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ରାଜଧାନୀ । ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଓଡ଼ିୟା ଲୋକେ ଦିଲ୍ଲିନାପୁର କହନ୍ତି । ଏହି ନଗର ବିଷୁବରେଖାଠାରୁ ଉତ୍ତରରେ ୨୮ ଅଂଶ ୪୩ ପଲ ଧ୍ରୁବ ରେଖାଠାରୁ ପୂର୍ବରେ ୭୭ ଅଂଶ ୫ ପଲ ଅଛି ।

4. What is meant by ବିଷୁବରେଖା and what by ଧ୍ରୁବରେଖା?

ଏହି ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ସାଁକ ଅବା ସିଂହ, ଯୌଦ୍ଧ, ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଅଦ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଲୋକର, ମହମ୍ମଦୀୟ ଲୋକର ବାସ ଅଛି। ଲାହୋରର ସାଁକ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ଯେ ସବୁ ମୁସଲମାନ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଦୋଇଲେହେଁ ସମସ୍ତେଇ ଦରଦ୍ର, ଅନ୍ୟାସ୍ପୃଶ୍ୟ, ଅପମାନିତ ଥାଆନ୍ତି। ପୁଣି କୃଷିକର୍ମ, ବହୁବାର ଆଦ ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର ପରଶ୍ରମର କର୍ମ କରି କାଳ କାଟନ୍ତି।

5. Translate this passage into English.

6. Give the literal meaning of ଅନ୍ୟାସ୍ପୃଶ୍ୟ

7. Translate the following passage into Oriya:

Narad rambling at pleasure went up to a mountain-peak and there saw the fine-teethed damsel seated near her father. He immediately exclaimed—"None but the trident-holder deserves this fair one! He shall have her, and the two shall be turned by their love into one figure." From that time the father of Parvati determined not to give her to any other suitor than the moon-crested lord of sprites.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English the following passage:

ते अवसर आये जघग गमन प्रेम आनंद। संनमाने प्रिय बचन जहि रवि कुल कैरव चंद॥ चौ०। बाजहिं बाजन बिबिध बिधाना। पुर प्रमोद नहिं जाइ बखाना॥ भरत आगमन सकल मनावहिं। आवहिं बेगि नयन फल पावहिं। हाट बाट घर गली अथाई। कहहिं परस्पर लोग लोगाई॥ कालि भरत भलि केतिक बारा। पूजिहि बिधि अभिलाष हमारा॥ जनक सिंहासन सीय समेता। बैठहिं

राम होइ चित चेता ॥ सकल कहहिं कब होइहि काली। बिघ्न मनावहिं देव कुचाली ॥ तिनहिं सोहातन अवध बधावा। चोरहिं चांदनि रातिन भावा ॥ शारद बोलि बिनय सुर करहीं। बारहिं बार पायलै परहीं।

2. In what case is लषण, चंद, भरत, शारद Point out the concord or government—*i. e.* if any of them be in the nominative case say to what verb it belongs, if in any oblique case, how it is governed.

3. With what nominatives do the following verbs agree पूजिहि बैठहिं मनावहिं

4. Paraphrase the following passage in Hindee prose:

कर्म बचन मन छाडि छल जब लगि जनन तुम्हार। तब लगि सुख सपनेहु नहीं किये कोटि उपचार॥ चौ०। सुनि मुनि बचन राम सकुचाने। भाव भक्ति आनंद अघाने॥ तब रघु बर मुनि सुयश सुहावा। कोटि भांति कहि सबहिं सुनावा ॥ सो बड सो सब गुण गण गेह। जेहि मुनीश तुम आदर देह ॥ मुनि रघु बीर परस्पर नवहीं। बचन अगोचर सुख अनुभवहीं ॥ इह सुधि पाइ प्रयाग निवासी। बटु तापस मुनि सिद्ध उदासी॥ भरद्वाज आश्रम सब आये। देखन दशरथ सुवन सुहाये॥ राम प्रणाम कीन्ह सब काहू। मुदित भये लहि लोचन लाहू॥ देहिं अशीस परम सुख पाई। फिरे सराहत सुंदरताई ॥

5. What is the difference between बटु, तापस, सिद्ध, उदासी

6. Separate the complete inflected words in the following line.

नेपितुमातुधन्यजेजाये धन्यसोनगरजहांतेआये।

7. Give the meaning of the following couplet:

नीलकंठ कलकंठ सुक चातक चक्र चकोर। भांति भांति बोलहिं बिहग श्रवण सुखद चित चोर।

8. Give the etymology of बिहग and सुखद

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

मनुष्य के अंतःकरण की बात जिसके कहने से जानी जाती है उसे भाषा कहते हैं यद्यपि पशु पक्षी भी बोलते हैं परंतु उन्हे यह शक्ति नहीं है कि वे अपने चित्त का विचार निज मुंह से कहकर दूसरेको समझा सकें. परंतु इतना है कि वे अंतु अपनी धीमी और कड़ी बोली से अपना सुख दुःख क्रोध और नम्रता प्रगट कर सकते हैं॥

सिखलाने से तोता मैना काकातूया आदि पक्षी मनुष्य की बोली बोलते हैं परंतु वे उसका अर्थ नहीं जानते जैसे कोई मनुष्य उन की बोली बोल लेता है वैसे ही वे भी बोल लेते हैं बहुधा जंतुओं की बोलियों का अलग २ संज्ञा हैं जैसा हाथी की बोली का चिंघाड़ कहते हैं घोड़े का हिन-हिनाना ऊंट का बलबलाना बैल का टांड़ना कुत्ते का भों-कना गधे का रेंकना कौए की कांव कांव कबूतर की गुटरगूं कोयल का कूकना मच्छर मक्खी का भिनभिनाना भौंरे की गुंजार चिड़ियों का चहचहना कहाता है॥

2. What part of the verb is समझा?

3. In the following sentence, which of the words are of Sanscrit and which of foreign origin?

जानवर अपने मन में मनसूबे बांधकर आपस में एक दूसरे को नहीं समझा सक्ता इस लिये वे मनुष्य के आधीन हो जाते हैं और मनुष्य बोलने से एक दूसरे के मन की बात का समझ लेता है इसी बात से वे विद्यावान् और ज्ञानी हो जाते हैं और उनको शिक्षा से अज्ञानी लड़का लड़की ज्ञानवान् हो जाते हैं॥

4. Is there any verb in this extract which is found both in its simple and also in its causal form?

5. What influence has the particle ने on the syntax of a sentence?

6. Give the gender of the following words बास मन भाषा बोलि विचार।

7. Translate the following passage into Hindee:

Nárad rambling at pleasure went up to a mountain-peak and there saw the fine-teethed damsel seated near her father. He immediately exclaimed—"None but the trident-holder deserves this fair one! He shall have her, and the two shall be turned by their love into one figure." From that time the father of Parvati determined not to give her to any other suitor than the moon-crested lord of sprites.

HISTORY.

Examiners, { Rev. J. Trafford, M. A. / Mr. C. V. Bradford, B. A.

1. Sketch briefly the events which led to the establishment of the Thirty Tyrants.

2. When and between whom were the following battles fought:—Marathon, Mantinea, Cæhronea, Issus, Pharsalia, Actium?

3. Mention in chronological order the Kings of Rome; and describe the events which led to the expulsion of the Tarquins.

4. Give an outline of the career of Julius Cæsar.

5. By what successive acts of violence and treachery did Aurungzebe obtain possession of his father's throne?

6. What disputed successions among the native princes of India did the French and English avail themselves of in

their struggle for supremacy in the Deccan, and whose pretensions did they respectively support?

7. What circumstances led to the taking of Calcutta from the English? and by what means was it recovered?

8. What Mahomedan powers rose to independence in India during the decline of the Mogul dynasty? and what Hindoo states arose from a division of the Mahratta power?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners, { Mr. J. Wilson. / Mr. D. Carnduff.

(N. B.—*Particular attention is to be given to the spelling of proper names.*)

1. What is the meaning of the following terms:—

(1) Ecliptic; (2) Zone; (3) Latitude; (4) Longitude (5) Gulf; (6) Peninsula?

2. State in what country and on what river each of the following towns is situated:—

(1) Belgrade; (2) Seville; (3) Liverpool; (4) Nantes; (5) Delhi; (6) Astrakhan; (7) Montreal; (8) Bagdad; (9) Nankin; (10) Lyons; (11) Amarapoora; (12) Washington; (13) Strasbourg; (14) Assaye; (15) Munich; (16) New York; (17) Hamburg; (18) Turin; (19) New Orleans; (20) Rosetta.

3. If a man should travel by land from Lisbon to Athens, through what countries would he pass, and what great rivers and mountains would he cross?

4. If a line be drawn from Mecca directly east to Hong Kong, over what countries, seas, and cities will it pass?

5. State in what countries the following lakes are situated:—

(1) Ladoga; (2) Killarney; (3) Como; (4) Baikal; (5) Tchad; (6) Winnipeg; (7) Titicaca; (8) Zurich; (9) Wetter; (10) Palteh; (11) Windermere; (12) Platten See.

6. Mention in their order the countries of Asia that touch the sea from Suez to Behring's Strait.

7. Name in their order the tributaries which the Ganges receives, first on the north side, and second on the south.

8. Mention the mountain ranges of India, and their positions.

9. In what districts of India are the following towns:—

(1) Kurachee; (2) Indore; (3) Bareilly; (4) Almora; (5) Poonah; (6) Bangalore; (7) Cuttack; (8) Bhooj; (9) Arcot; (10) Gyah; (11) Ahmednuggur; (12) Patna; (13) Attock; (14) Kandy; (15) Mooltan; (16) Trivandrum; (17) Calicut; (18) Bhurtpore; (19) Cuddapah; (20) Vizagapatam?

10. Describe as exactly as you can the situation of the following mountain ranges:—

(1) Apennines; (2) Balkan; (3) Cevennes; (4) Pyrenees; (5) Grampians; (6) Sierra Nevada; (7) Vindhya; (8) Alleghany; (9) Kuen-lun; (10) Valdai; (11) Lebanon; (12) Carpathians.

11. Name as many of the islands in the Indian Archipelago, mentioning the seven largest first.

12. What are the most northern and southern points of Europe, Asia, and Africa?

12. Draw an outline map of [illegible] and insert the names of the countries in their proper place.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners, { Mr. R. Thwaytes, B. A.
Mr. J. S. Rees.

1. Reduce 3° 45′ 36″·25 to the decimal of 36°.

Simplify $(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{3}{7}}{1\frac{1}{7}} + 1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6} - 1) \div \frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{7}$ $2\frac{1}{7}$.

2. Find the value of 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 3*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* per cwt.

3. Find the square of 0·0204 and the square root of 81·757764; and divide one-tenth of the latter result by one hundred times the former.

4. Divide 0·1001 by 0·000390625; and 10·01 by 360·625.

5. What is the expense of paving a rectangular verandah whose length is 42 feet and breadth 15 feet with Burdwan paving stones 18 inches square, and which cost 15 rs. per score?

6. The 3 per cents are at 85⅓; what price should the 3½ per cents bear, that an investment may be made with equal advantage in either stock? and what interest would be derived by so investing 5,000*l.*?

7. Find the product of the four factors—

$x + y + z$, $x + y - z$, $x + z - y$, $z + y - x$.

Multiply $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ by $x^{\frac{1}{3}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

Divide $(x + y + z)(xy + xz + yz) - xyz$ by $x + y$.

8. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x^2 - (y - z)^2}{(x + z)^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2 - (x - z)^2}{(x + y)^2 - z^2} + \frac{z^2 - (x - y)^2}{(y + z)^2 - x^2}.$$

Find the greatest common measure of

$4x^6 - 11x^3 - 9$ and $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$.

9. Extract the square root of

$$\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 - 4\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 12;$$

$$\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 4\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 2$$

And show that

$$(x-y)^3+(y-z)^3+(z-x)^3=3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x).$$

10. Solve the equations

$$\frac{5-3x}{4}+\frac{5x}{3}=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{3-5x}{3}. \qquad x=2\cdot1$$

$$\cdot5x+\frac{\cdot02x+\cdot07}{\cdot03}-\frac{x+2}{9}=9\cdot5. \qquad x=8$$

GEOMETRY.

Examiners, { Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. Define a *plane rectilineal angle*, a *right angle*, and *a rectangle*. What is *a segment of a circle*, what *a sector?* What are *similar segments of circles?* Give Euclid's definition of *a regular polygon*.

2. Upon the same base and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles that have their sides which are terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity.

Why does Euclid not prove the remaining case of this proposition?

3. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diagonal of any parallelogram are equal to one another.

4. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the lines between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line. State and prove this algebraically *only*.

5. (*a*) Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part.

(*b*) Produce a given straight line to a point such that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part produced, shall be equal to the square on the given straight line.

6. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one, whether it touches it on the inside or outside.

7. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

8. ABC is an isosceles triangle of which B is the vertex, BA, BC are bisected in D and E respectively; AE, CD intersect in F. Show that the triangle BDE is equal to three times the triangle DEF.

9. Construct a rectangle that shall be equal to a given square, the difference of two adjacent sides being given.

10. If a tangent of a circle be parallel to a chord, prove that the intercepted arc is bisected in the point of contact of the tangent.

11. To describe a circle that shall touch a given line, and also touch a given circle.

First Examination in Arts, 1866.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Willmot, B. A.

1.—

i. Explain the following terms:—*poetical license*, *metre*, *rhyme*, *Alexandrine*, *blank verse*, and *elision*.

ii. Who were the English authors contemporary with (1) Dryden, (2) Byron?

2. Explain fully the following passages, noticing every word, expression, and allusion which seems to you to require it:—

a. 'Twas dusk, and, journeying upward by the Rhone,
That there came down, a torrent from the Alps,
I entered where a key unlocks a kingdom.

b. Nor is that sequestered spot
Once called 'Sweet Waters,' now 'The Shady Vale,'
To me unknown; that house so rich of old,
So courteous, and, by two that passed that way,
Amply requited with immortal verse,
The Poet's payment.

c. Yesternight the proofs,
If proofs they be, were in the lion's mouth
Dropt by some hand unseen.

d. I love to sail along the Larian Lake
Under the shore—though not, where'er he dwelt,
To visit Pliny; not, in loose attire,
When from the bath or from the tennis court,
To catch him musing in his plane-tree walk,
Or angling from his window: and, in truth,

Could I recall the ages past and play
The fool with time, I should perhaps reserve
My leisure for Catullus on *his* lake,
Though to fare worse, or Virgil at his farm
A little further on the way to Mantua.
Or, in a waking dream,
I might have sat as many a great man has,
And many a small, like him of Santillane,
Bartering my bread and salt for empty praise.
Had I thy pencil, Crabbe (when thou hast done,
Late may it be it will, like Prospero's staff,
Be buried fifty fathoms in the sea
I would portray the Ita[illegible]
g. Let us wander thro[illegible]
Where Cimabue found
Tracing his idle fancies on the gro[illegible]

3. Give the language from which each of the following words is derived, and all their meanings (as if you were composing a specimen-page of a dictionary) :—

Apocalypse.	*galaxy.*	*newt.*
cere-cloth.	*hair-breadth.*	*petticoat.*
chequer.	*heir-loom.*	*pharos.*
crutch.	*inarticulate.*	*salad.*
cud.	*leger.*	*stairs.*
drift.	*mesh.*	*supine.*
film.	*miscreant.*	*yoke.*

4. Write in plain prose; changing every word and expression that you think poetical : —

h. With humble words, the wisest I could frame,
And proffer'd service, I repaid the dame;
That, of her grace, she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show.

And she, to prove what profit I had made
Of mystic truth, in fables first convey'd,
Demanded, till the next returning May,
Whether the Leaf or Flower I would obey?
I chose the Leaf; she smiled with sober cheer,
And wish'd me fair adventure for the year,
And gave me charms and sigils, for defence
Against ill tongues that scandal innocence.

k. But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
And *there* hath been thy bane; there is a fire
And, motion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being, but aspire
Beyond the fitting medium of desire;
And, but once kindled, quenchless evermore
Preys upon high adventure, nor can tire
Of aught but rest; a fever at the core,
Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore.

5. Give the argument of Gertrude of Wyoming. And write such an account of the Spenserian Stanza as would enable a poet, who had never heard of it, to compose a poem in it.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Explain the italicized words and expressions in the following passage; and select from it all the words which you believe to be of purely English origin:—

"Between Blake and Cromwell there were strong points of *contrast* as well as of *resemblance*. Both were *sincerely religious*, undauntedly brave, *fertile in expedients*, irresistible in action. Born in the same year, they began and almost

gentlemen of *moderate fortune*.. Both were of *middle age* when the *revolution* came. Without previous knowledge or *professional training*, both attained to *the highest honours of the respective services*. But there the parallel ends."

2. Give, as nearly as possible in Dixon's own words, the strong points of contrast between Blake and Cromwell.

3. Give the meaning and origin of the following words and expressions :—Bonfires—Quixotic—Puritan—Roundheads—the sweet bard of Avon—the Homeric pencil—blind Mæonides—a Byronian heart.

4. Explain the following sentences in Prescott's Essays. Enumerate the words of classic origin, and give pure English equivalents for them :—

(*a*) " The greatest epic poem of antiquity was probably, as that of the moderns was certainly, composed in darkness."

(*b*) " The drama has usually flourished most at the period when a nation is beginning to taste the sweets of literary culture."

(*c*) " History and Romance are too near akin ever to be lawfully united."

(*d*) " The English have made but slender contributions to the history of foreign literatures."

(*e*) " The history of literature is the history of the human mind."

5. Give a brief account of Cervantes, and of the times in which he lived.

6. Explain the terms Orthoëpy and Orthography? Whence arise the difficulties of English spelling? Define the principles that ought to guide or aid the spelling of words. Correct or justify the following, giving in every case your reason :—*Abridgement, alkalies, attornies, befal, benefitted, combatted, fullness, gases, mangoes, recal.* Give

instances of words that admit different spelling according as we regard them as coming from one language direct, or through another.

7. Criticise Chateaubriand's opinion as to the effect produced on poetry and works of elegant literature by the Reformation.

8. Construct three sentences to exemplify the concord and government of relative pronouns; and two other sentences to illustrate the use of nouns standing absolutely.

9. Show that the following expressions are wrong, and put them into good English:—

(*a*) "The people of England may congratulate to themselves."

(*b*) "It is more good to fall among crows than flatterers."

(*c*) "I do not like these kind of men."

(*d*) "The river had overflown its banks."

(*e*) "I expected to have seen you."

10. Write an Essay or a Letter of not more than two pages on the following subject:—

The influence of literary studies and of mathematics respectively on the formation of mental habits.

GREEK POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

1. *Antigone.*

11—14 ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐδεὶς μῦθος, Ἀντιγόνη, φίλων
οὔθ' ἡδύς, οὔτ' ἀλγεινὸς ἵκετ', ἐξ ὅτου
δυοῖν ἀδελφοῖν ἐστερήθημεν δύο
μιᾷ θανόντων ἡμέρᾳ διπλῇ χερί·

49— οἴμοι· φρόνησον, ὦ κασιγνήτη, πατὴρ
ὡς νῷν ἀπεχθὴς δυσκλεής τ' ἀπώλετο,
πρὸς αὐτοφώρων ἀμπλακημάτων διπλᾶς
ὄψεις ἀράξας αὐτὸς αὐτουργῷ χερί·

238—240 φράσαι θέλω σοι πρῶτα τἀμαυτοῦ. τὸ γὰρ
πρᾶγμ' οὔτ' ἔδρασ', οὔτ' εἶδον ὅστις ἦν ὁ δρῶν·
οὐδ' ἂν δικαίως ἐς κακὸν πέσοιμί τι.

3—687 πάτερ, θεοὶ φύουσιν ἀνθρώποις φρένας,
πάντων, ὅσ' ἐστὶ, κτημάτων ὑπέρτατον.
ἐγὼ δ' ὅπως σύ μὴ λέγεις ὀρθῶς τάδε,
οὔτ' ἂν δυναίμην, μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν·
γένοιτο μέντ' ἂν χἀτέρῳ καλῶς ἔχον..

1.—Translate literally the above passages.

2.—Scan the first three lines and say in what metre they are written.

3.—Complete the words οὐθ', οὔτ', ἵκετ', τ', πρᾶγμ', ἔδρασ', οὐδ', ὅσ', μέντ'.

4.—Resolve τἀμαυτοῦ and χἀτέρῳ.

5.—What is the usual form for ὅτου and χερί?

6.—Why is ἐστὶ singular (v. 684)?

7.—What is the chief difference between οὐ and μὴ?

8.—Parse ἡδὺς, ἀδελφοῖν, νῷν, χρημάτων.

9.—Give the principal parts of ἐστερήθημεν, θανόντων, πέσοιμί γένοιτο.

10.—Give the derivation of ἀλγεινὸς, φρόνησον, δυσκλεής and αὐτουργῷ.

II. 1.—Conjugate the future Indicative active of στέλλω·

2.—Give the rules of contraction for verbs in αω·

3.—Explain the idiom ἐν νύκτι τῇ νῦν.

III. Translate into Greek.

Do you know?—what is it?—what do you say?—I don't know?—He will not allow—Ask Creon—I don't wish—You are a wise Diviner—Who is the murderer?

1. THUCYDIDES B. III CHAPT. 7.

Examiner—Rev. L. Veys.

Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ θέρους τούτου Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἐς Πελοπόννησον ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν τριάκοντα καὶ Ἀσώπιον τὸν Φορμίωνος στρατηγόν, κελευσάντων Ἀκαρνάνων τῶν Φορμίωνός τινα σφίσι πέμψαι ἢ υἱὸν ἢ ξυγγενῆ ἄρχοντα. καὶ παραπλέουσαι αἱ νῆες τῆς Λακωνικῆς τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια χωρία ἐπόρθησαν. ἔπειτα τὰς μὲν πλείους ἀποπέμπει τῶν νεῶν πάλιν ἐπ' οἴκου ὁ Ἀσώπιος, αὐτὸς δ' ἔχων δώδεκα ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ναύπακτον, καὶ ὕστερον Ἀκαρνᾶνας ἀναστήσας πανδημεὶ στρατεύει ἐπ' Οἰνιάδας, καὶ ταῖς τε ναυσὶ κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον ἔπλευσε, καὶ ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς ἐδῄου τὴν χώραν. ὡς δ' οὐ προσεχώρουν, τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ἀφίησιν, αὐτὸς δὲ πλεύσας ἐς Λευκάδα καὶ ἀπόβασιν ἐς Νήρικον ποιησάμενος ἀναχωρῶν διαφθείρεται αὐτός τε καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τι μέρος ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτόθεν τε ξυμβοηθησάντων καὶ φρουρῶν τινῶν ὀλίγων. καὶ ὕστερον ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀποπλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ τῶν Λευκαδίων ἐκομίσαντο.

1.—Translate the above passage.

2.—Decline θέρους with contractions.

3.—Conjugate the present indicative of ἀφίησι.

4.—Parse νῆες, ναυσί, τινῶν and ὀλίγων.

5.—Explain the difference between αὐτός, οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος and between τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον and αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον.

6.—Give five English words respectively derived from χρόνος, ἄρχω, γῆ, στρατὸς and νεκρὸς.

7.—Explain the idiom: τὸν Φορμίωνος.

8.—Give the derivation of Πελοπόννησος, στρατηγὸς, ἐπιθαλάσσιος and πανδημεὶ.

9.—Which is the positive and which the superlative of πλείους?

10.—Give the principal parts, viz. the 1st person singular of the present, future, aorist and perfect indicative of ἀπέστειλαν, πέμψαι, ἀναστήσας, πλεύσας and ἐκομίσαντο.

II. 1.—What initials always require the rough breathing?

2.—How do you form the future and aorist of verbs in

βω, πω, φω.—γω, κω, χω.—λω, μω, νω, ρω.

3.—When do μετά and διά govern the genitive? and when the accusative?

4.—Give three meanings of οἱ.

5.—Conjugate the tense, of which οἶδα is the first person.

III. Translate into Greek: The son of Teuxidamus. The summer sets in. Archidamus commanded the army. About the same time. The Mytilenians said so. He returned first. The barbarian went to Greece. You deserve punishment.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. G. Bellett, M. A.

1. Translate—

(*a*) At subitæ horrifico *lapsu* de montibus adsunt
Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant
Immundo; tum *vox* tetrum dira inter odorem
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris.
Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem:
Rursum ex *diverso* cœli cœcisque latebris

Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma *capessant*,
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt.

(*b*) Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam *læva*, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Hæc finis Priami factorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et *prolapsa* videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiæ. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

Parse the words in italics.

2. Give the derivation of the following words:—
Arcitenens, ruina, amens, Trinacria, lanigeras, inimicus.

3. Explain the following words:—
Carbasus, scalæ, trilicem, fistula, antennæ, lebetas, sulcus, resupinus, illuvies.

4. Translate—

(*a*) Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo
Custodes lecti, Phœnix et dirus Ulixes,
Prædam asservabant.

(*b*) Phœbeæ lampadis instar.

(*c*) Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi.

(*d*) Hanc arripe velis.

(*e*) Nec sat rationis in armis.

5. Who were Helenus, Idomeneus, Orion, Creusa, the Curetes?

6. Give the perfect and supine of torqueo, tollo, sisto, deceo, exorĭor, maneo, procedo, dedo, audeo.

7. Mark the quantities of the following words, and quote lines in which they occur :—

Saturnia, asperat, vestigia, libabant, dapes, lachryma, solemnes.

8. What is the difference between the "oratio obliqua" and the "oratio recta?" Give instances of each.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

1. Translate the following :—

Scipio ad Ticinum amnem motis castris, prius quam educeret in aciem, adhortandorum militum causa, talem orationem exorsus est :

"Si eum exercitum, milites, educerem in aciem, quem in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos. Quid enim adhortari referret, aut eos equites, qui equitatum hostium ad Rhodanum flumen egregie vicissent, aut eas legiones, cum quibus fugientem hunc ipsum hostem secutus, confessionem cedentis ac detrectantis certamen pro victoria habui? Nunc quia ille exercitus, Hispaniæ provinciæ scriptus, ibi cum fratre Cn. Scipione meis auspiciis rem gerit, ubi eum gerere senatus populusque Romanus voluit, ego, ut consulem ducem adversus Hannibalem ac Pœnos haberetis, ipse me huic voluntario certamini obtuli"

Hæc apud Romanos consul. Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus, circumdato ad spectaculum exercitu, captivos montanos vinctos in medio statuit, armisque gallicis ante eorum pedes projectis, interrogare interpretem jussit, ecquis, si vinculis levaretur, armaque et equum victor acciperet, decertare ferro vellet? Cum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque poscerent, et dejecta in id sors esset, se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna ad id certamen legeret.

2. What is the derivation of *egregie*, *provincia*, *auspicium*, *senatus*, *interpres*?

3. Parse *motis*, *ducem*, *eum* (in *eum optabat.*) In what cases are these words, and why?

4. For what do the initials C., Cn., L., M., P., G., S. Sp., T. stand, when placed before proper names?

5. Give the principal parts (present indicative, perfect indicative, supine, present infinitive) of *do*, *dedo*; *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*; *posco*, *possum*; *essem* (I might be) and *essem* (I might eat).

6. Decline *quisque* and *quisquis*.

7. *In medio* is in the ablative, though *statuit* is a verb of motion. What sort of verbs of motion govern the ablative instead of the accusative? When is the question *ubi? where?* answered with a genitive?

8. Translate into Latin:—

A drop of water fell out of a cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of fluid matter (aqua), broke out into the following reflection: "Alas! what an insignificant creature am I in this prodigious ocean of waters? my existence is of no concern to the universe; I am reduced to a kind of nothing."..... It so happened that an oyster (ostrea) which lay in the neighbourhood of this drop chanced to gape and swallow it up..... The drop lay a great while hardening in the shell (ostrea), till by degrees it was ripened into a pearl (margarita) which is at present that famous pearl which is fixed on the top of the Persian diadem. (Addison.)

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MOHESH CHUNDER NYARATNA.

उत्तमोत्तममप्राप्यमविवेकोऽभिवाञ्छसि ।
सत्यं सुतस्त्वमस्यस्य किन्तु न त्वं मया धृतः ॥
तस्य तस्मिन् मृगे दूरसमीपपरिवर्त्तिनि ।
आसीच्चेतः समासक्तं न ययावन्यतो द्विज ॥
तेनेह क्षुधितेनाद्य आन्तेन च तपस्विना ।
अजानता कृतं मन्ये व्रतमेतद्दिदं मम ॥
चरन् मार्गान् विजानाति नक्षत्रैर्विन्दते दिशः ।
आत्मना चात्मनः पञ्च पीडयन्नानुपीड्यते ॥
याचिता तेन तन्वङ्गी मात्रां विद्याधराङ्गना ।
ददौ तस्मै विशालाक्षी सादरं प्रतिपत्य तम् ॥
यदाश्रौषमभिमन्युं निहत्य
हर्षान्मूढान् क्रोशतो धार्त्तराष्ट्रान् ।
क्रोधादुक्तं सैन्धवे पार्थ्जुनेन
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
क्षमा खित् श्रेयसी तात उताहो तेज इत्युत ।
एष मे संशयस्तात यथावद् ब्रूहि पृच्छते ॥
पूरो त्वं मे प्रियः पुत्रस्त्वं वरीयान् भविष्यसि ।
जरा बली च मां तात पक्षितानि च पर्य्यगुः ॥

1. Paraphrase the first eight lines in Sanscrit prose, using as far as you can words different from the text.

2. Parse अजानता, give its root, and its third singular present, passive voice.

3. Parse मात्रां, सादरं, प्रतिपत्य, विजयाय. Give the roots of ददौ and अश्रौषं, and their third person singular dual and plural present tense, active and passive voices.

4. Explain उक्तं सैन्धवे पार्थ्जुनेन.

5. By whom and to whom was the question contained in the 13th and 14th lines put? What was the answer given, and what the purport of that answer?

6. Parse वरीयान् and give its feminine. Show the difference between वरीयान् and वरतरः.

7. Point out the *sandhis* and *samásas* in the first four lines.

8. Write the nominative and accusative plurals masculine, feminine, and neuter of श्रेयसी. Decline the pronouns of which मया and स्वयं are parts.

9. Give the roots of आस्त, आशंसे, ब्रूहि, पर्य्युपः.

10. Translate the following sentences into Sanscrit.

Never speak bad words of any kind. It is very common for little children in this country to make use of bad words. They learn them from hearing them spoken by men and women when they are quarrelling. But it is very wrong.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

अथ खल्वकं निहतं दृष्ट्वा कपोता ऊचुः किमिदानीं कर्त्तुमुचितम्। चित्र ग्रीव उवाच अस्माकं मित्रं हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजो गण्डकीतीरे चित्रवने निवसति सोऽस्माकं पाशांश्छेत्स्यति। इत्याकोथ्य सर्व्वे हिरण्यकविवरसमीपं गताः। हिरण्यकश्च सुर्व्वदा पापपक्षया शतद्वारं विवरं कृत्वा निवसति। ततो हिरण्यकः कपोतावपातभयाचकितस्तूष्णीं स्थितः।

2. In what case is मित्रम्? Has this word any other meaning?

3. What is the precise meaning of the word पाप in the above passage?

4. Give the roots of the following verbs and their third person singular imperative; also their past passive participles, छिन्दः, दुहन्ति, दध्मः, and पप्रच्छ.

असेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहव्यथम् ।
अनुल्लङ्घितवचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम् ॥
न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य हृष्यतः ।
सन्तुष्टस्य करप्राप्तेऽप्यर्थे भवति नादरः ॥

5. What is the *subject* in the first *sloka* of the above passage?

6. Point out the compound words in the above passage, explain their *samása* and give their meanings.

7. What part of the verb is वाह्यमानस्य? Give its root, its third person singular present tense passive voice, and its past passive participle; also its infinitive mood.

8. Translate the following verses into English:

जरायां बहवो दोषा पानभोजनकारिताः ।
तस्माज्जरां न ते राजन् ग्रहीष्य इति मे मतिः ॥
सितश्मश्रुर्निरानन्दो जरया शिथिलीकृतः ।
वलीसङ्कतगात्रस्तु दुर्दर्शो दुर्बलः कृशः ॥
अशक्तः कार्यकरणे परिभूतः सयौवनैः ।
सहोपजीविभिश्चैव तां जरां नाभिकामये ॥
सन्ति ते बहवः पुत्रा मत्तः प्रियतरा नृप ।
जरां ग्रहीतुं धर्मज्ञ तस्मादन्यं वृणीष्व वै ॥

9. Give the roots of ग्रहीष्ये and वृणीष्व, and write their third person singular, dual and plural present tense, and their second person singular imperative; also their infinitive moods.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose:—

فامر الملك بالخروج واخذ الباز على يده وساروا الى ان وصلوا الى
وادوضربوا حاقة الصيد واذا بغزالة وقعت في حاقة الصيد فقال
الملك كل من نطت الغزالة فوق دماغه قتلته فضيقوا عليها
حلقة الصيد واذا بالغزالة دخلت لبيت الملك وثبتت على
رجليها وحطت يديها على صدرها كانها تبوس الارض للملك
فطاطا الملك للغزالة ففرت من فوق دماغه راحت للبر فظل
الملك رآئ العسكر يتغامزون عليه فقال ياوزير ماذا يقول العسكر
فقال يقولون انك قلت كل من نطت الغزالة فوق راسه يقتل
فقال الملك وحيات راسي لاتبعها حتى اجيء بها فطلع الملك
تابع الغزالة ولم يزل وراءها الى جبل من الجبال فارادت ان
تعبر الغار فسيب الباز وراءها فصار يلطشها في عينيها الى ان
اعماها ودوخها *

2. Parse اجي تعبر راى يقولون وصلوا and give the 2nd person singular, feminine, and the 1st person masculine, plural of each in the preterite and aorist of both voices.

3. اعما فاردت لاتبعها فضيقوا يتغامزون Trace the formation and signification of these from their respective roots.

4. اذا بغزالته فظل الملك راى Explain the use and force of the two verbs in the first, and of اذا in the second expression.

5. Analyse the phrase لم يزل and note the effect of the negative particle on the verb related to it. Give examples of other negative particles that have this effect.

6. State and illustrate from the extract given above the effect of ان *that* يا *O* and و *used as an oath*, on the words immediately related to them.

7. Translate into Arabic prose, (taking care to write neatly, and to affix the diacritical signs to all words, regarding the pronunciation of which doubts are likely to arise):

Then verily he raised his head unto the heavens and said: 'O God! Thou knowest that I do not cast my net every day except four times, and I have already thrown it thrice without gaining any thing. This time therefore, O God! (grant) رازاق "me my daily subsistence." After that he invoked the name of God, and cast his net into the sea, and waited until it had settled. And when he began to draw it in, he was unable to do so, and immediately he perceived that it had (stuck) إشتباك in the ground; whereupon he exclaimed: "There is no strength or power except with God," and (began reciting the following verses) إنشاد

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Major A. R. Fuller, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose:—

قيل ان ضبة بن أد كان له ابنان سعد و سعيد فخرجا الى سفر فهلك سعد و رجع سعيد ثم خرج والدهما ضبة بعد ذلك فى الاشهر الحرم ليسير ويتفحص عن ابنه وكان معه حارث بن كعب فبينما هو ذات يوم يتحدثان سائرين اذ مرا بمكان فقال الحارث لقيت بهذا المكان شاباصفته كذا وكذا فقتلته وهذا سيفه فقال ضبة ارنى السيف فاعطاه اياه فاذا هو سيف ابنه سعد فقال له ضبة الحديث ذو شجون ثم ان ضبة قتل الحارث فلامه الناس على استحلال شهر الحرام فقال سبق السيف العذل فصار مثلا *

2. What are اشهر الحرم and why so called?

3. Point out and parse all words in the dual number in the above passage.

4. فصار فاعطاه ارني لقيت يسير قيل Analyse these words; and conjugate the verbs fully in the tenses in which they stand.

5. Write down the personal pronouns in Arabic, both in their separate and affixed forms.

6. State briefly and clearly the object of the story given in the above extract.

7. Translate into Arabic prose (taking care to write neatly and to affix the diacritical signs to all words, regarding the pronunciation of which doubts are likely to arise.)

It is said there was a man whom God drove upon the island of women, and they purposed to kill him. But a woman from among them took compassion on him, and put him on a plank, and pushed him off into the sea. The waves then (tossed) لعب him about, and cast him upon a certain city of China. He informed the king of that country about what he had seen of the women, and the abundance of gold; and the king sent a ship and men with him, who remained for a long time at sea (going about in search) طاف of that island, but they did not come upon any trace of it.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A.

(N. B.—Dates are expected in all cases.)

1. "The two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England are that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man."

Give fully the history of this passage.

2. Review the Government of the Tudors.

3. Give a *very brief* account of the Parliaments of Charles I. before the Long Parliament. In which of them was the Petition of Right carried? Mention succinctly the enactments comprised in that celebrated Statute.

4. Describe the Protector's foreign policy.

5. What was the last fight fit to be designated a battle fought on English soil? Give its history.

6. "Thither (Saint Peter's Chapel in the Tower) was borne, before the window where Jane Grey was praying, the mangled corpse of Guilford Dudley. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the realm, reposes there by the brother whom he murdered. There has mouldered away the headless trunk of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Cardinal of Saint Vitalis, a man worthy to have lived in a better age, and to have died in a better cause. There are laid John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Lord High Treasurer. There, too, is another Essex, on whom nature and fortune had lavished all their bounties in vain, and whom valour, grace, genius, royal favour, popular applause, conducted to an early and ignominious doom. Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and Philip, eleventh Earl of Arundel. Here and there, among the thick graves of unquiet and aspiring statesmen, lie more delicate sufferers, Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the proud name of Plantagenet, and those two fair queens who perished by the jealous rage of Henry. Such was the dust with which the dust of Jeffreys mingled."

Detail the history of this passage, so far as is necessary for a full and clear exposition of the *text*.

7. Explain the following:

Star Chamber, High Commission, Ship Money, Self-denying Ordinance, Cabal, Exclusion Bill.

8. What was the origin of the names Whig and Tory?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. Enumerate the changes affecting the prerogative of the Crown, the House of Commons, the Cabinet, the Judges, the Army, the Press, and Dissenters, which took place between 1689 and 1702 A. D.

2. What part did England take in the War of the Succession? what did it cost her? and how was it closed?

3. Sketch the career of *one* of these six:—

Bolingbroke.
Walpole.
Chesterfield.
Chatham.
William Pitt.
Robert Peel.

4. Give an account of the South Sea Company and the *Asiento* Treaty.

5. State in chronological order, but without dates, the principal events in the history of the East India Company and the three Presidency cities of India from Charles II. to the extinction of the Company.

6. Name and describe the position of the North American Colonies in 1764, and give a detailed account of the cause of the War of Independence. What had the East India Company indirectly to do with the cause?

7. What effect had the outbreak of the French Revolution on parties in England, and to what political combinations and military movements on the Continent, on the part of

England, did the Revolution lead, up to the Peace of Amiens?

8. What were the provisions of the Reform Bill of 1832? by whom was it introduced into each House of Parliament? and how was it carried?

9. What were the objects, principal engagements, and results of the war in the Crimea?

10. What in round numbers was the population of England and Wales in 1801 and in 1851? Draw a rough outline-map of the United Kingdom, with the capitals and at least four other principal cities, rivers, and mountains, marked in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—MR. C. H. HATTEN, B. A.

1. If a straight line AD be drawn touching a circle, and another straight line ABC be drawn cutting the circle in B and C, and not passing though the centre, show that the square on AD is equal to the rectangle contained by AB, AC. If the diameter DE be drawn, and AE be joined cutting the circle in F, show that the rectangle contained by AE, EF is independent of the position of A.

2. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a given circle.

Show how equilateral and equiangular figures of 16 and 20 sides respectively can be inscribed in a given circle.

3. When are rectilineal figures said to be similar?

When are similar figures said to be similarly situated?

If two similar parallelograms have a common angle, and be similarly situated, they are about the same diameter.

Prove that the words "and be similarly situated" are necessary.

4. If two parallel planes be cut by another plane, their common sections with it are parallel.

5. A person has 24,180 rupees to invest, the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Loan being at 108, and the 6 per cent. Municipal Loan of 1,000 rupees being at 1,020; find how he must divide his capital between the Government and Municipal Loans, that he may obtain the same income from each.

6. Solve the equation—

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0;$$

and determine the conditions between the coefficients, in order that—

(i.) The roots may be possible.

(ii.) The roots may be equal.

(iii.) The roots may be equal in magnitude, but of different signs.

Solve the equations—

$$x = \cfrac{5}{6 - \cfrac{5}{6 - \cfrac{5}{6 - x.}}}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz &= 3. \\ -x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + 2zx &= -9. \\ -x^2 - y^2 + z^2 + 2xy &= -3. \end{aligned}\right\}$$

7. The men who were placed in the first division in the B. A. Examination of 1866, could have been arranged in two squares, the number in the front of one square being double the number in the front of the other square; the number of those who paid their fees, but were not present at the examination, was equal to the number in the smaller square; if another man had passed in the first division, the first division and the absentees would have together formed a square with one man more in the front than in the front of the larger square of the first division. If there had been one

more man in the second division and one more rejected, the second division and the rejected men would have together formed a square with six men more in the front than in the front of the larger square of the first division, and the number of the second division would have been to the number rejected as 3 to 2. Find the number in each division.

8. The common ratio of a series in geometrical progression is 3; the sum of the first and third terms is equal to the sum of the squares of the first and second terms; find the sum of n terms. If n be 6, show that the sum is 364.

9. Find the number of permutations of 7 things taken 4 together, and the number of combinations of 50 things 47 together.

Prove that the number of words which can be formed of the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, taken *three* together, each word containing one vowel *at least*, is 96.

10. Find, by the binomial theorem, the 3rd, 6th, and rth terms in the expansion of—

$$(a^2x^2 - a^{-\frac{5}{2}}x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{15}{2}}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Prove that the arc of a circle varies as the product of the radius and the angle subtended by it at the centre.

If the angle of an equilateral triangle be the unit of angular measure, what number will represent the circular angular unit?

2. Find an expression which includes all the angles which have the same sine that A has cosine.

Obtain all the values of A which satisfy the equation $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \cos \frac{5A}{2}$.

If A be $> 90°$ but $< 135°$ and A + B be $> 180°$ but $< 225°$, prove geometrically that $\cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$.

Prove $\cos 5A = 16 \cos^5 A - 20 \cos^3 A + 5 \cos A$.

4. If the diagonals AC, BD of any foursided figure intersect each other at an angle a, prove that the area of the figure is $\frac{1}{2}$ AC. BD sin a.

5. Define a logarithm; and thence show that $\log_c (ab) = \log_c a + \log_c b$.

Prove $\log_b a \times \log_c b \times \log_a c = 1$.

6. If two sides of a triangle and the included angle be given, obtain a formula adapted to logarithmic computation for determining the remaining side.

7. Assuming the "Parallelogram of Forces," so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned, prove it with respect to the magnitude of the resultant.

A fine string, the two ends of which are attached to the same weight, passes over two small pullies situated in the same horizontal line. In equilibrium find the two resultant pressures on the pullies, and show that their sum exceeds the weight.

8. The two forces P and Q act at the point A along the lines AP, AQ respectively. From the point X perpendiculars are let fall on AP and AQ, meeting AP in M and AQ in N. If XM : XN : : Q : P, show that X lies on the resultant of P and Q.

9. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

If the triangular lamina be divided by a line EF bisecting each of the sides AB, AC; show that the distance of the

centre of gravity of the portion BCFE from A is $\frac{7}{8}$ as great as the distance of the centre of gravity of the portion AEF is from A.

10. In the system of pullies in which each string separately is attached to the weight, find the ratio of the power to the weight, in equilibrium; the weights of the pullies being neglected. In this case show that "what is gained in power, is lost in speed."

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Prove that our power of perceiving distance and magnitude is acquired, and specify the various means by which we judge of the distance of objects.

2. What rules are to be followed, and what errors are to be avoided—

(*a*) In the collection of facts?

(*b*) In the induction of general principles?

3. Describe the state of mind termed "reverie," and point out its affinities with dreaming and insanity.

4. "The unknown cause of a known sensation." Of what is this a description? Justify it and illustrate.

5. Wherein consists the probability of events? and what are the conditions of credible testimony?

6. Besides original difference, what other causes are assignable for the actual diversity among men in their power of judgment?

7. Distinguish between memory and recollection, and state in what ways these faculties are affected and influenced by attention and association.

8. In what relation does abstraction stand—

(*a*) To generalization?

(*b*) To judgment?

And state accurately what is a general term—

(*a*) According to the Realists,

(*b*) According to the Nominalists.

9. What is a hypothesis? Under what conditions is the forming of hypotheses legitimate and useful?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

1. Specify the particular duties coming under the general head of justice.

2. Enumerate and characterize the benevolent affections.

3. Illustrate the uniformity of sequence of motives and actions in the human will.

4. Describe and explain the principle of our nature termed sympathy.

5. Give some account of belief.

6. What is the importance of the faculty of attention in moral conduct?

7. Give reasons in favour of the moral duty of truth.

8. What is meant by Utilitarianism? Give a brief outline of the ethical theories of Hume and Paley.

9. Who was the author of the Theory of Sympathy? Explain this theory, and state any objection that may be urged against it.

10. Distinguish between—

(i.) Selfishness and Self-love.

(ii.) Happiness and Pleasure.

(iii.) Pride and Vanity.

(iv.) Simulation and Dissimulation.

B. A. Examination, 1867.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

1. *a.* Give that definition of Poetry which seems to you most complete. And show that *The Tempest* and *Laodamia* fulfil your definition.

b. Explain very carefully the terms,—*rhythm*, *metre*, *rhyme*, *accent*, *prosody*, *alliteration*, *onomatopœia*, and *emendation*.

c. What are the Dramatic Unities? Illustrate the observance or violation of any or all of them by reference to *The Tempest*.

d. What are *epilogue*, *stage*, *prompter*, *pit*, *proscenium*, and *dramatis personæ*?

Of what practical use to the poet are *soliloquies*, and the stage direction *aside*?

2. Explain the following passages from *The Tempest*, noticing every word and expression which seems to you at all peculiar:—

i. O, a cherubin
Thou wast that did preserve me.

ii. ——— where thou didst vent thy groans
As fast as mill-wheels strike.

iii. Which, of he or Adrian, for a good wager
First begins to crow?

iv. *Gon.*—How lush and lusty the grass looks!
How green!
Ant.—The ground indeed is tawny.
Seb.—With an eye of green in't.

v. *Seb.*— Claribel.

Ant.—She that is queen of Tunis: she that dwells
Ten leagues beyond man's life, she that from Naples
Can have no note, unless the Sun were post—
The man i' the moon's too slow—till new-born chins
Are rough and razorable.

vi. Come swear to that: kiss the book: I will furnish it with new contents.

vii. . You demi-puppets that'
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make
Whereof the ewe not bites.

viii. O, look, sir, look, sir! here is more of us.
I prophesied, if a gallows were on land,
This fellow could not drown. Now, blasphemy,
That swear'st grace overboard, not an oath on shore?
Hast thou no mouth by land?

3. (1.) Give a general explanation, such as a Professor would give to a Student, of the following passage from Hyperion:—

For as among us mortals omens drear
Fright and perplex, so also shudder'd he,
Not at dog's howl, or gloom-bird's hated screech,
Or the familiar visiting of one
Upon the first toll of his passing-bell,
Or prophesyings of the midnight lamp;
But horrors, portion'd to a giant nerve,
Oft made Hyperion ache. His palace bright,
Bastion'd with pyramids of glowing gold,
And touch'd with shade of bronzed obelisks,
Glared a blood-red through all its thousand courts,
Arches, and domes, and fiery galleries;
And all its curtains of Aurorian clouds

Flush'd angerly: while sometimes eagles' wings,
Unseen before by gods or wondering men,
Darken'd the place; and neighing steeds were heard,
Not heard before by gods or wondering men.
Also when he would taste the spicy wreaths
Of incense, breath'd aloft from sacred hills,
Instead of sweets, his ample palate took
Savour of poisonous brass and metal sick.

(2.) Explain fully the following extracts :—

e. O dreams of day and night!
O monstrous forms! O effigies of pain!
O spectres busy in a cold, cold gloom!
O lank-ear'd phantoms of black-weeded pools!
Why do I know ye?

f. ——— in his grasp
A serpent's plashy neck;

g. Nearest him
Asia born of most enormous Caf.

h. ——— the God of the Sea,
Sophist and sage, from no Athenian grove,
But ———

k. ——— for to bear all naked truths,
And to envisage circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.

4. i. Write a short instructive note on each of the following words from *Laodamia* :—*Parcæ*, *Erebus*, *Alcestis*, *Æson*, *Aulis*.

ii. Give a short Argument of *The White Doe of Rylstone*. When was the poem published? Point out very briefly the chief excellencies and faults of Wordsworth's poetry. What s meant by the expression "One of the Lake Poets?"

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. "The poetical faculty was powerful in Bacon's mind."—"He loved to picture to himself the world as it would be when his philosophy should, in his own noble phrase, *have enlarged the bounds of human empire.*"

Quote, or refer to, passages in the New Atlantis which support this opinion.

2. Was the age in which Bacon lived remarkable in the history of English literature? What are the stages of the English language, and to which of the stages do the writings of Bacon belong? Give the dates of each stage, and mention some of the principal writers of each. Express, in general terms, the chief points wherein the different stages of the same language differ.

3. Give an outline of Macaulay's contrast between the philosophy of Bacon and that of his predecessors.

4. Discuss the italicized words in the following passages. Explain in each case the origin and the meaning both of the word itself and of its component elements. Show that Macaulay's opinion as to the practical value of Bacon's analysis is inconsistent with facts.

(*a*) "We *are not inclined to ascribe* much practical value *to that analysis* of the *inductive method* which Bacon has given in the second book of the Novum Organum."

(*b*) "We think that it is possible to lay down *accurate rules*, as Bacon has done, for the performing of that part of the inductive *process* which all men perform alike; but that these rules, though accurate, are not *wanted*, because in truth they only tell us to do *what* we are all doing."

5. "The life of Burleigh was commensurate with one of

the most important periods in the history of the world." Illustrate this statement as fully as you can.

6. Give a short account of Joan of Arc, and illustrate the following sentence:—"The fate of Joan in literature has been strange, almost as strange as her fate in life."

7. What historical events have had most influence in the formation of the English language? Discuss the estimates which have been formed of the influence of the Danish invasions and the Norman Conquest respectively, (*a*) on the vocabulary, (*b*) on the grammar, of the English language.

8. Explain the following passages, and distribute the words according to the languages from which they are derived. Parse the italicized words:—

(*a*) "Bacon *tried to play* a very difficult *game* in politics."

(*b*) "The partisans of Robespierre *murdered* in the name of fraternity and equality."

(*c*) "We have three that raise the former discoveries by experiments into *greater*, observations, axioms, and aphorisms. These we call *interpreters of nature*."

9. In what does purity of style consist? Distinguish between perspicuity and purity. Criticise the following sentences, and give the reason for any correction which you think it necessary to make:—

(*a*) "The lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled."

(*b*) "He talks all the way upstairs to a visit."

(*c*) "He aimed at nothing less than the crown."

(*d*) "The greatest masters of critical learning differ among one another."

10. Write a short essay on the following subject:—

The advantages of a good education.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. G. Bellett, M. A.

1. Translate—

(*a*) Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem.
Namque, furens animi, dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus hæsit.
Concussæ cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur;
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso
Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis,
Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem: mox aere lapsa quieto
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas.

(*b*) Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes;
Ac velut ingentem formicæ farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixæ frumenta humeris; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.

(*c*) Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolæ certatim,

2. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

(*a*) Nunquam concessa moveri Camarina.

(*b*) Neptunia Troja.

(*c*) Fontem Timavi.

(*d*) Rapti Ganymedis honores.

(*e*) Spretæ injuria formæ.

(*f*) Strophadum litora.

(*g*) Tu Marcellus eris.

3. Mark the quantities of the following words, and quote lines in which they occur:—

Lorica, Proserpina, Demoror, Saturnius, Feralis, Philoctetes, Connubium.

4. Quote instances of monosyllabic termination of an hexameter line.

5. Give the stories of Orestes, Arethusa, Philoctetes, Hermione.

6. Parse fugarat, admorunt, and mention other words similarly formed.

7. (*a*) Beroen digressa reliqui
Ægram, indignantem, tali quod sola *careret*
Munere.

(*b*) Cuncti, quæ *sint* ea mœnia, quærunt.

(*c*) Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione *tenerent*,
Pollicitus, quæ te, genitor, sententia vertit?

Explain the use of the subjunctive in the italicised verbs.

8. Give the perfect and supine of cedo, tango, sisto, vado, tendo.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Rev. L. Veys.

1. Translate literally the following passage :—

Cæterum Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenæ an advecti, parum compertum. Habitus corporum varii, atque ex eo argumenta. Nam rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem adseverant. Silurum torti plerumque crines, et posita contra Hispania, Iberos veteres trajecisse, easque sedes occupasse fidem faciunt.

(1.) What is the present tense of *torti*?

(2.) What word is understood before *indigenæ*?

(3.) Explain the subjunctive *coluerint*.

(4.) What part of Europe was inhabited by the Iberi?

2. Translate elegantly the following passage :—

Proximi Gallis, et similes sunt, seu durante originis vi, seu procurrentibus in diversa terris, positio cœli corporibus habitum dedit: in universum tamen æstimanti, Gallos vicinum solum occupasse, credibile est. Eorum sacra deprehendas superstitionum persuasione: sermo haud multum diversus: in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, et ubi advenere, in detrectandis eadem formido: plus tamen ferociæ Britanni præferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit; nam Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse accepimus; mox segnitia cum otio intravit, amissa virtute pariter ac libertate, quod Britannorum olim victis evenit: cæteri manent, quales Galli fuerunt.

(1.) Compare the following: *proximus*, *plus*, and *diversus*.

(2.) What case does *similis* govern?

(3.) Explain the dative *æstimanti*.

(4.) What mood is governed by *ut*, meaning *that*, *in order that*, *as*, *as soon as*, *although*?

(5.) What is the difference between *eorum sacra deprehendas* and *eorum sacra deprehendes?* When should *their* be translated by *eorum* (or *earum*), and when by *suus* (*sua*, *suum*)?

3. Translate into Latin :—

Even Cæsar could not have done this, much less can you. We must cultivate eloquence, though some make a perverse use of it. He cried out, that he, as far as he could, would follow him and his footsteps. There are too many to be numbered. He says, that if I had conquered the Gauls, he should have congratulated me on my victory. I will strive to do good to as many as possible. All men are calling upon me, as if it were my business to assist all men.

4. Explain the following idioms :—

Est adolescentis. Tempus legendæ historiæ. Erit tibi dolori. Quid consilii capiam? Mihi opus est. Noli putare.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Paraphrase the following lines in Bengali prose, using as far as you can words different from the text :

ত্যজি ধনুঃ, নিক্ষোষিলা অসি মহাতেজাঃ
রামানুজ; ঝলসিয়া ফলক আলোকে
নয়ন! হায় রে, অন্ধ অরিন্দম বলী
ইন্দ্রজিৎ, খড়্গাঘাতে পড়িলা ভূতলে
শোণিতার্দ্র। থরথরি কাঁপিলা বসুধা;
গর্জ্জিলা উথলি সিন্ধু! ভৈরব আরবে
সহসা পূরিল বিশ্ব! ত্রিদিবে, পাতালে
মর্ত্ত্যে, মরামর জীব প্রমাদ গণিলা
আতঙ্কে!

2. Derive নিক্ষোষিলা, অরিন্দম, বসুধা।

3. Parse অসি, নয়ন, বিশ্ব।

4. Translate the following lines into English :—

নীরবিলা রঘুনাথ সজল নয়নে।
বারিদপ্রতিমস্বনে স্বনি উত্তরিলা
সুগ্রীব! "মরিব, নহে মারিব রাবণে,
এ প্রতিজ্ঞা, শূরশ্রেষ্ঠ, তব পদতলে!
ভুঞ্জি রাজ্যসুখ, নাথ, তোমার প্রসাদে;
ধনমানদাতা তুমি; কৃতজ্ঞতাপাশে
চির বাঁধা, এ অধীন, ও পদপঙ্কজে!
আর কি কহিব, শূর! মন সঙ্গীদলে
নাহি বীর, তব কর্ম্ম সাধিতে যে ডরে
কৃতান্তে! সাজুক রক্ষঃ. যুঝিব আমরা
অভয়ে!" গর্জ্জিলা রোষে সৈন্যাধ্যক্ষ যত,
গর্জ্জিল বিকট ঠাট জয়রাম নাদে!

5. Distinguish between শূর and সুর; between বারিদ, বারিধি, and বারিজ; between পঙ্কজ and পঙ্কিল.

6. আইলা
শিখিধ্বজ রথে রথী স্কন্দ তারকারি
সেনানী!

Are there any proper names in the above extract?
What is the meaning of শিখিধ্বজ?

7. . . . সশরীরে পশিবে, সুমতি
তুমি প্রেতপুরে আজি শিবের প্রসাদে।

What is the literal meaning of প্রেতপুর?

8. হে প্রবেশি, ত্যজি স্পৃহা, প্রবেশ এ দেশে!
নাহি বিষ, মহেষ্বাস, এ বিপুল ভবে,
না দমে ঔষধ যারে
মানবজীবনস্রোতঃ পৃথিবীমণ্ডলে,
পঙ্কিল, বিমলরয়ে বহে সে এ দেশে।

Render the above extracts into English.

9. Write out in full the word of which রূপসী is a contracted form. Give its masculine.

10. Give the meanings of the following words occurring in the Meghanāda-badha-kāvya.

বীরষভ, প্রভঞ্জন, পিনাকী, ঊর্ম্মি, মিহির, ফণী।

BENGALI.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MOHESH CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. What systems of philosophy are implied by the word *shaḍ-dars'ana?* Who were the authors of those systems? Which of them were theistic, and which atheistic?

2. তৃষ্ণাই অনর্থের মূল। Expound this adage briefly.

3. সুজন মহাজন ঋষি বৃন্দের এমত মহিমা যে, কেহ কুৎসাবাদ করিলে তাঁহাদের হানি হওয়া দূরে থাকুক বরং তাঁহারা মলিন ভস্মহস্ত ঘর্ষিত দর্পণের ন্যায় অধিক তেজস্কর হয়েন।

What *samāsas* are there in the above sentence?

4. তর্ককার। "সংসারের মধ্যে জন্ম অবস্থা মনোবৃত্তি এবং ভোগের ঘোরতর বৈষম্য দেখা যায়, ইহাতেই তো পূর্ব্ব জন্ম সপ্রমাণ হইতেছে।"

সত্যকাম। " . . . তন্নিমিত্ত লোকান্তরে দৃষ্টি করা আবশ্যক বটে। কিন্তু ভবিষ্যতে সম্মুখ দৃষ্টি করিলেই হইবে, পরাঙ্মুখে দৃষ্টি করিয়া পূর্ব্বজন্ম কল্পনা করিবার প্রয়োজন কি!"

Explain the arguments in the above passages.

5. Give the meaning of the following words:—

সাধ্যসম, অব্যাপ্তি, পারিমাণ্ডিল্য, পঞ্চীকরণ, ব্যষ্টি, আর্ত্তনাদ, স্বৈরতা।

6. Derive ব্যত্যয়, উদ্ভিজ্জ, সমভিব্যাহার, প্রবর্ত্তনা, নশ্বর।

7. Point out the Sandhi in ধনুর্ভঙ্গ, ব্রহ্মর্ষি, উল্লেখ।

8. What signification do the words উৎপত্তি and বিনাশ bear in the Sānkhya philosophy?

9. How do the Vais'eshikas argue for their theory of atoms? and how does Sankarāchārya meet their argument? Show the analogy between the Vais'eshika and Newtonian arguments on the subject.

10. Explain the Platonic sentiment involved in the following passage:—

পেলেতো পূর্ব্ব জন্ম বিষয়ে এই কহেন যে স্মৃতি ভিন্ন অবগতি নাই সকল জ্ঞানই স্মৃতি সুতরাং পূর্ব্ব জন্ম অবশ্যই ছিল।

11. Compare the sentiments of the Naiyāyika Gotama and the Bauddha Gotama.

12. Translate the following passage into Bengali :—

"It was during this journey that Joseph first received intelligence that Napoleon had made him king of Naples, and that the other European continental sovereigns were disposed to do the same within a short period. On his arrival at Palma, he was forced to admit the impossibility of an expedition against Sicily. King Ferdinand had concentrated his forces there, and carried off with him all the means of transportation, even the smallest boats."

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English :

यतः परार्द्ध्यानि भृतान्यनूनैः प्रख्यैर्मुहुर्भूरिभिरच्छिखानि ।
आत्मादिव प्रापयितुं कादजस्रं जग्राह रत्नान्यमितानि लोकः ॥
अखिद्यतासन्नमुदग्रतापं रविन्दधानेऽप्यरविन्दधाने ।
भृङ्गावलिर्यस्य तटे निषीतरसा नमत्तामरसा न मत्ता ॥
यत्राधिरूढेन महीरुहोच्चैरन्निद्रपुष्पाच्छिसहस्रभाजा ।
सुराधिपाधिष्ठितहस्तिमल्लगोलान्दधौ राजतगन्धशैलः ॥
विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन क्षुण्णा य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या ।
रत्नैः पुनर्यत्र रुचा रुचं स्वामानिन्यिरे वंशकरीरनीलैः ॥
यत्रोज्झितानामुडुरम्बुवाहैः समुन्नमद्भिर्न समुन्नमद्भिः ।
वनं बबाधे विषपावकोत्था विपन्नगानामविपन्नगानाम् ॥
फलद्भिरुद्यांसुकराभिमर्षात् कार्ष्णानवं धाम पतङ्गकान्तैः ।
प्रशंस यः पाचगुणादुद्यानां सङ्क्रान्तिमाक्रान्तगुणातिरेकाम् ॥

2. What is nom. to अखिद्यत and to दधौ Give their roots, their 3rd sing. present की or खद् and 3rd pret. दी or खुद्—also their past participles निष्ठा or क्त.

3. How is ऋचं governed? In what voice is आनिन्यिरे Which is nominative to it?

4. Write out separately the different inflected words in the 1st foot of the 3rd sloka and the 2nd and 4th feet of the 5th sloka in the above extract.

5. Paraphrase the following lines in Sanscrit prose.

कटुनापि चैद्यवचनेन विक्लृतिमगमन्न माधवः ।
सत्यनियतवचसं वचसा सुजनङ्मनास्त्वयितुङ् ईशते ॥
नच तन्तदेतिशमानमपि यदुच्चया: प्रचुक्रुधुः ।
गौरिसमयनिगृहीतधियः प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्त्तते
विहितागसोमुऽरलङ्घनिजवचनदामसंयतः ।
तस्य कतिथइति तत्यथमं मनसा समाख्यदपराधमच्युतः ॥
स्मृतिवर्त्म तस्य न समस्तमपक्लृतमियाय विद्विषः ।
स्मर्त्तुमधिगतगुणस्मरणाः पटवोन दोषमखिलङ्कलूत्तमाः ॥

6. What part of the verb is ईशते Give its 2nd person singular present को or लट् and its 3rd sing. 2 pret. डो or लिट

7. Explain the *Samasa* in गौरिसमयनिगृहीतधियः अलङ्घ-निजवचनदामसंयतः अधिगतगुणस्मरणाः

8. Which is the finite verb in the 3rd sloka of the above extract? Give its root and its 3rd sing. 2 pret. डो or लिट

9. In what case is सत्यनियतवचसं? Give its nom. sing.

10. How is the infinitive स्मर्तुं governed?

11. Give the 3rd sing. present को or लट and 3 pret. डो or लुङ् of क्रुध यप and यच and their 3 plural 2 pret. डो or लिट।

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Give the definition of the figure called श्लेष How would you render it in English?

2. Explain the different sorts of श्लेष and exemplify as many as you can.

3. Would the following lines from Shakespeare come under any description of the Sanscrit श्लेष? If so under which?

"Not on thy sole, but on thy soul, harsh Jew,
Thou mak'st thy knife keen."

4. Is there any designation in the Sanscrit *alankára* which corresponds to the English Rhyme? If there be, cite it in the words of the Sáhitya Darpana.

"पाण्डवानां सभामध्ये दुर्य्योधन उपागतः।
तस्मै गाञ्च हिरण्यञ्च सर्व्वाण्याभरणानि च" ॥

5. What figure is there in this Sloka? Explain it.

6. What is the definition of उपमा? How do you distinguish between उपमानं and उपमेयं?

7. To which figure in Alankára would you refer the following English verses:

"But Soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
It is east, and Juliet is the sun!"

8. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit.

To punish Ravana for his wickedness, Rama, accompanied by his brother and his quadrumanous allies of Kiskindha, made an expedition to Lanka. Many battles were fought in the city with various success. Ravan's chiefs and generals distinguished themselves with great valour, but in the end the fortune of Rama prevailed. The ten-headed giant was slain—his kingdom given to Bibhíshana—and the captive Sita was rescued.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose :—

1 نسبت رو بت اگر باماه و پروین کرده اند
صورتت نا دیده تشبیهی بتخمین کرده اند

2 شمهٔ از داستان عشق شور انگیز ما است
آن حکایتها که از فرهاد و شیرین کرده اند

3 نگهت جان بخش دارد خاك کوے گلرخان
عارفان زانجا مشام عقل مشکین کرده اند

4 خاکیان بے بهره اند از جرعهٔ کاس الکرام
این تطاول بین که باعشاق مسکین کرده اند

5 شهپر زاغ و زغن زیبا ئے صید و قید نیست
کاین کرامت همره شهباز و شاهین کرده اند

6 ساقیا مے ده که باحکم ازل تدبیر نیست
قابل تغییر نبود انچه تعیین کرده اند

7 از خرد بیگانه شو چون جانش اندر بوبکش
دختر رز را که نقد عقل کابین کرده اند

8 در سفالین کاسهٔ رندان بخواری منگرید
کاین حریفان خدمت جام جهان بین کرده اند

9 تیر مژگان دراز و غمزهٔ جادو نکرد
انچه آن زلف دراز و خال مشکین کرده اند

10 یک شکر ازعام ما بود ولبت رخصت نداد
هم تو انصافش بده شیرین لبان این کرده اند

11 شاهدان از آتش رخسار رنگین دمبدم
زاهدانرا دخنها اندر دل و دین کرده اند

12 شعر حافظ رانه یکسر مدح احسان شماست
هر کجا بشنیده اند از لطف تحسین کرده اند

2. Give the form of the metre, and scan the first and last couplets of the above ode.

3. (*a*) Explain پروین and point out the مشبه به مشبه in the first couplet. (*b*) Name the principal حروف تشبیه in Persian.

4. Give an outline of the story of Forhád and Shírín.

5. (*a*) What is the precise meaning of شهپر and how derived?

(*b*) Who are the عارفان mentioned in the 3rd couplet?

6. (*a*) Distinguish between سرمد ازل ابدجام To what does جهان مین in the 8th couplet refer?

7. (*a*) What is the subject of (or nominative to) منگرید in the 8th couplet, and what deviation from its original meaning occurs in شکر in the 10th couplet?

8. (*a*) What is the force of ش in جانش (7th) and انصافش (10th); and of ي in زیبائے (5th) and کوئے (3rd)? (*b*) Parse نادیدہ (1st) and نبود (6th). (*c*) Of what use is the ہ in شمہ (2nd)?

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose:—

سخن در تحقیق عبادت الهي آنکه حق تعالی سبحانه هر یك ازقوي و اعضا را بجهت غایتے خلق فرموده تامجموع اسباب تحصیل کمال حقیقي که غایته الغایات است شود اعنے تحقیق برسر خلافت الهي چنانچه در مطلع پرتو ادراك آن بر روزن ضمایر مقتبسان انوار حکمت عملي افتاد پس صرف ان قوي و اعضا دران غایات عبادت وعدلت وشکر باشد اوصرف در غیر آن معصیت و ظلم و کفران و چون التزام اینمعني درغایت صعوبت است در کلام حقایق اعلام این طایفه را وصف بقلته فرموده - حیث قال وقلیل من عبادي الشکور - و تفصیل وظائف اعمال هرقوتے از قواے درشریعت

محمدي باباغ وجهي مشروح شده و همچنين حقوق الناس نيز در معاملات ومناكحات وجنايات مبين ومفصل گشته از انجا تلقي بايد نمود *

2. (*a*) What special significations do مطلع and خلق bear in the above passage? (*b*) Of what forms are ابلغ and شكور?

3. (*a*) Give the singular of محن وظائف روازن اعضا قوىٰ and the broken plural of ضمائر and معصيت وجه طايفه

4. Shew the root and formation of التزام مناكحات مقدسان اعلام مفصل

5. (*a*) Who was the author of Akhlák-i-Jalálí, and under what King and where did he flourish? (*b*) From what other work did he chiefly compile his own? (*c*) What designations has he given to his chapters, sections, *&c*, and what reason does he assign for so doing?

6. Into how many main heads does he divide the subject of عدالت?

7. Translate into Persian prose (taking care to write very neatly):—

Of the existing governments not a single one could lay claim to legitimacy, or could plead any other title than recent occupation. There was scarcely a province in which the real sovereignty and the nominal sovereignty were not disjoined. Titles and forms were still retained which implied that the heir of Tamerlane was an absolute ruler, and the Nabobs of the provinces were his lieutenants. In reality he was a captive. The Nabobs were in some places independent princes. In other places, as in Bengal and the Carnatic, they had, like their master, become mere phantoms, and the Company was Supreme.

Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.

URDU.

Examiner.—MAJOR A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose :—

موج گہر سپہر سے او دھر کرے گذار
گر اپنے ابر فیض سے اتنا کہے ببار
اور اوسکي پوجھتے ہو شجاعت یہہ سن رکھو
اژدر کے چیرے جبڑے کہ جب تہاوہ شیرخوار
یکدم جو اسکي تیغ کي برش زراہ سہو
دل مین اگر خیال کرے اپنے کوہسار
اجزا جو منجمد ہین جمادات کے یہہ سب
پا جاوین جون حواس جبان پل مین انتشار
جس تودے پر کہ تیر قضا کار گر نہو
خاکي کوا پنے اوسمین سے بہوزي ہی وہ دوسار
تیرے بہي تیر و تیغ کي ہیبت ہی یہاتلک
تا وحش طیور نے کي سلح پوشی اختیار
دراج کون ہی نہین پہنے جو زرہ
ہر ایک کرگردن کے بدن پر سپر ہی چار
ارجن کہے کمان کو ترے دیکہہ بہیم سے
اپنے تئین کہینچنا اوسکا ہی سخت کار
گلا لکہون مین اگر تیرے بیوفائي کا
لہو مین غرق سفینہ ہو آشنائي کا
زبان ہی شکر مین قاصر شکستہ بالي کے
کہ جسنے دل سے مٹایا خلس رہائي کا
مرے سجود کي دیرورحم سے گذري قدر
رکہون ہون دعوي ترے درپہ جبہہ سائي کا
دماغ جھڑ گیا آخر تیرا نہ ائے نمرود
چلا نہ پشے سے کچہہ بس تیري خدائي کا

کبھو نہ پہنچ سکے د لسے تا زبان بکحرف
اگر بیان کروں طالع کي نا رسا ئي کا
دکھا و ں گا تجھے زاھد اوس آفت د ین کو
خلل دماغ میں تیرے ھی پارسا ئي کا
طلب نہ چرخ سے کر نان راحت اے سودا
پھرے ھی آب یہہ کاسہ لئے گدا ئي کا

2. Give the form of the metre in each of the above poems, and scan the first line of each.

3. Explain the allusions in the 8*th* and 12*th* Couplets.

4. Give notes on the first half of the 7*th*, and the last of the 15*th* Couplet.

5. What are the precise meanings of دوسار خاکي تودے in the 5*th* Couplet?

6. منجمد جمادات مطالعہ طالع مسجد سجود قاصر تقصیر
Trace the formation and ordinary signification of these pairs of words from their mutual roots.

7. What parts of speech are کارگر جبہہ ساتي شیرخوار and how derived?

8. Parse the latter half of the 10*th* Couplet, and say if you consider there is any false concord in it.

9. What are the precise English equivalents to کرگدن راج جسن ازدر

URDU.

Examiner.—MAJOR. A. R. FULLER, R. A.

1. Translate into English prose:—

غرضیکہ ایسا بھي خسیس ھونا کس کام کا کہ دنیا میں بخیل نام پاوے کس و ناکس کو اپنے اوپر ھنسا و ے بعضے ایسے دیکھے کہ افراط و طفریط سے بچکر کفایت شعاري سے چلتے

هين حاسد لوگ اونکو ديکهه کر جلتے هين حقيقت ميں يهه هي لوگ ماهر و عريف هين اور يهي سخي اور قابل تعريف هين ميان فيضان نے اس فرقه کي بهت تعريف کي اور نهايت اونکي توصيف کي. اور فرمايا که کنجوسي اگرچه معيوب جهان هی اور اوسکا هاجي سب خرد و کلان هی پر اوسمين يهه فائده بهي هی که اگر کنجوسي نهوتي تو دولت پريشان رهتي ذبهي سخيون کو ايکجا جمع کي هوئي نه ماتي اسي نے دولت کو دولت بنايا هی تمام مال سنے هي جمع کرد کهلا يا هی *

2. Parse the words from the beginning of the above passage to هنسادے

3. (*a*) What other expressions are commonly used like غرضيکه and on what occasions? (*b*) What does ميان فيضان personify?

4. ايسا بهي خسيس (*a*) What force has بهي here? (*b*) Is خسيس active or passive in form and signification, and how is it derived?

5. (*a*) State and illustrate the formation of causal verbs in Urdu? (*b*) Note any example of them in the above passage.

6. Distinguish clearly between بعض رشک حسد

7. Give the root and formation of هاجي ماهر عريف سخن توصيف معيوب

8. Translate into Urdu prose, (taking care to write very neatly).

There can be little doubt that this great Empire, powerful, and prosperous as it appears on a superficial view, was yet, even in its best days, far worse governed than the worst governed parts of Europe now are. The administration was tainted with all the vices of Oriental despotism, and with all the vices inseparable from the domination of race over race. The conflicting pretensions of the princes of the royal

house produced a long series of crimes and public disasters. Ambitious lieutenants of the sovereign sometimes aspired to independence. Fierce tribes of Hindoos, impatient of a foreign yoke, frequently withheld tribute, repelled the armies of the government from the mountain fastnesses, and poured down in arms on the cultivated plains. In spite however, of much constant maladministration, in spite of occasional convulsions which shook the whole frame of society, this great monarchy, on the whole, retained, during some generations, an outward appearance of unity, majesty, and energy.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A.

(N. B.—Dates are expected in all cases.)

1. Give a *very brief* account of the sources of information on Greek history. What are the distinguishing characteristics of Greek and Roman legendary history?

2. Sketch *briefly* the Spartan constitution as settled by Lycurgus, and the Athenian by Solon.

3. "The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That tyrant was Miltiades!"

Byron.

Explain fully this allusion. What was the first great turning point in the rise of Athens; when was her power at its height; and what was the one great cause of her downfall?

4. What were the *chief* and what the *immediate* causes of the Peloponnesian war?

5. "That dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent."

MILTON.

Explain fully this allusion.

6. How many secessions of the Plebs took place? State the occasion of each.

7. When did the Romans resolve to build a fleet? What was the state of their navy prior and subsequent to that time?

8. Describe the Regulation of a Roman province. What was the first country to which the system was applied?

9. Give the history of the battles of Sentinum and Zama. To what modern battles have they been compared? Trace the comparison.

10. "The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, home."

BYRON.

Explain fully this allusion.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. State concisely the principal changes in the land tenures, law, and religion of the Hindus since Menu, noting the cases in which such changes have been caused or influenced by Buddhist, Mahommedan, and English rule.

2. What periods have been assigned, and on what grounds, by the Hindus and by scholars from Sir William Jones to Professor Max Müller for the composition of—

(*a*) The Vedas;

(*b*) Menu's Code?

3. What Mussulman Emperors and their Lieutenants broke up the principal Hindu Kingdoms south of the Vindhyas? Give the date, approximately, in each case.

4. When did the Mahommedan power in India reach its highest point as to extent of territory? Sketch the career of the Emperor who ruled at the time.

5. In the half century from the death of Aurungzebe to the Battle of Paniput what were the Powers in India, Asiatic and European, which struggled for supremacy or extension? In answering this question give the names of the principal leaders of each, and the geographical position of the powers relatively to each other at the beginning and the end of the half century respectively.

6. What distinguished French administrators and soldiers opposed the English in India, and in what engagements? What do you consider to have been the the causes of the failure of France in the East?

7. Contrast the policy of Lord Wellesley in respect to the Native Feudatories with that of his immediate successors.

8. Review briefly the administration of the Marquis of Dalhousie under the heads of War and Peace, and describe geographically the Provinces which were added to British India in the eight years of his administration.

9. Write the life of *one* of these three—

Moses,
Joshua,
David,

with an outline of the extent, the physical features, and political divisions of Palestine at the time.

10. Give an account of the administration of Pilate and the state of Jewish society at that time.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Define acceleration and the unit of acceleration.

If a velocity of 30 miles an hour be the unit of velocity and a mile be the unit of space, find the number which will represent the accelerating effect of gravity.

2. The body A moves along a right line with uniform velocity, the body B (which at no time is coincident with A) moves with uniform velocity along another right line in the same plane with the former; show that the centre of gravity of A and B moves along a right line.

3. If a point A moves in a right line with the uniform acceleration a, show that at t seconds after starting it will be distant $\frac{1}{2}at^2$ from its starting point. If n seconds after A has started, a second point B starts from the same point with uniform velocity V and overtakes A, show that V cannot be $< 2an$, and prove that if V be greater than this, the points will pass each other twice.

4. If I lift a body from rest one foot vertically in one second by exerting a constant pressure of twenty pounds, what is the weight of that body?

5. Describe Attwood's machine; and show how by that machine it may be verified, that if the same force act on bodies of different weights, the accelerations respectively produced in them will vary inversely as the weights.

6. If the obliquity of the ecliptic be I°, determine the point at which the sun appears to rise at the equinox to a person situated in latitude L°, and his least zenith distance on that day; determine also his least zenith distances at the summer and winter solstice.

7. Explain the cause of the seasons.

Show how the phenomena would be altered if the earth's axis were inclined to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 90°, of 45°, or of 0°, the axis being supposed in each case to remain parallel to itself.

8. Describe the apparent motion of Venus and her phases as seen from the earth. Why does not a transit of Venus occur at every inferior conjunction?

9. Define a sidereal, a solar, and a mean solar day.

Assuming the length of a sidereal year to be $365d\ 6h\ 9m\ 10s.$ in mean solar time, find approximately the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day.

10. Explain why a solar eclipse is more rare than a lunar eclipse; why it is sometimes annular, sometimes total, and why it is total over only a small portion of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—MR. C. H. HATTEN, B. A.

1. What is the pressure of a fluid at a point?

Show clearly how it can be proved experimentally that any pressure applied to the surface of a fluid is transmitted equally to all parts of the fluid.

2. Prove that the pressure of a liquid at rest is the same at all points of the same horizontal plane.

Prove that the surface of a liquid at rest is a horizontal plane.

Where would your proof fail if the surface of the liquid were large?

3. What is the measure of the density of a body?

If W be the weight, ρ the density, and V the volume of a body, and g the local acceleration due to the action of gravity, establish the formula—

$$W = g\,\rho\,V.$$

Compare the units of weight in the formulæ $W = g \rho V$, $W = sV$, when 2 feet and 2 seconds are the units of length and time, supposing the acceleration due to gravity to be 32 feet per second.

4. Find the specific gravity of a mixture of given volumes of any number of fluids, whose specific gravities are given.

The specific gravity of a mixture of equal volumes of fluids B and C is 1·2, of fluids C and A is 1·1, and of fluids A and B is ·8; find the specific gravities of A, B, and C respectively.

5. Find the whole pressure of a fluid on an immersed surface.

Find the whole pressure on one side of an equilateral triangular lamina, whose side is a feet, if the vertex be b feet below the surface, and base be horizontal and c feet below the surface.

6. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid body floating in a fluid.

7. The height of a cylindrical vessel is 12 inches, and the area of its base 20 inches; if the vessel be half filled with water, prove that a solid cylinder of specific gravity ·8, the area of whose base is 15 inches and whose height is 10 inches, will just float in the water without causing any of it to flow out of the vessel.

How much water would flow out of the vessel if the height of the solid cylinder were $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches?

8. Describe the Diving Bell.

Supposing the bell cylindrical, find to what depth the top of the cylinder must be immersed that the water may occupy half the length of the cylinder, if the height of the water barometer be 33 feet and the length of the cylinder 10 feet.

9. Describe Hawksbee's Air-pump, and find the density in the receiver after n strokes of the piston.

10. Describe the Hydrostatic Balance, and show how the

specific gravity of a body specifically lighter than water can be found by it.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. The methods and objects of investigation in science are analogous to those of mental science?

2. Analyse the emotion of desire, and discuss different explanations of its origin.

3. Explain and refute the ancient theory of perception by images.

4. Criticise the opinions of Drs. Reid and Brown as to the distinction between the will and desire. Give your own opinion, with reasons.

5. Since it is admitted on all hands that we know nothing of matter except its properties, and nothing of mind except *its* properties, why should it be deemed important to prove that the mind in its essence is not material? Give an outline of such proof.

6. What kind of emotions are termed "retrospective?" Define resentment, and distinguish between regret and remorse. Why does Dr. Payne class conscience with these emotions rather than with the intellectual state of mind?

7. Discriminate between the conception of self and the conception of personal identity in their nature and origin. By what philosopher were these two notions confounded?

8 Give Dr. Reid's classification of the mental phenomena, and mention the objections to which it is exposed.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

1. State, *without detail*, the principal subjects treated of in Ethics.

2. Show that our notion of right and wrong is not a modification of any other notion, and that it is not derived from an exercise of judgment.

3. What does Shakespeare mean by "the genius and the mortal instruments" in the following lines?

> "Between the acting of a dreadful thing
> And the first motion, all the interim is
> Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream;
> The genius and the mortal instruments
> Are then in council; and the state of man,
> Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
> The nature of an insurrection."

What ethical reflections does this passage suggest?

4. What is the duty termed by Wayland the duty of reciprocity, and why must we be guided by it?

Classify the duties of reciprocity.

5. What is meant by property? On what is the right of property based, and how is it secured?

6. What is meant by the Predicables? Define genus, species, differentia, property, and accident, giving examples of each.

7. "All magnets attract iron." Write down the contradictory and also the contrary of this proposition.

8. Describe the several kinds of conversion, and illustrate each by converting two of the following propositions:—

(*a*) All quantities which are equal to the same are equal to one another.

(*b*) Some clever men are not good logicians.

(*c*) Good governments are not tyrannical.

(*d*) Some quadrilateral figures can be inscribed in a circle.

9. Reduce in full, by different methods, Baroko and Bocardo.

"Parallelograms upon equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another in area." Exhibit the proof of this proposition in syllogistic form.

10. Explain what is meant by the enthymeme, the sorites, and the dilemma: give an example of each.

Euc. I. 7. furnishes an instance of a Destructive Dilemma: show this.

11 Classify fallacies according to Whately's principle.

Give instances of the Fallacy of Division and Composition, the Ignoratio Elenchi, the Principii, and the Circle.

Discuss the following: It is a duty to love all men: I am a man: therefore it is a duty to love myself.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. State the law of the refraction of light.

When a small pencil of rays falls on the surface of glass, into what three parts is it divided?

2 When a ray of light is reflected by two plane mirrors in succession, shew that the deviation of the ray is double the angle between the mirrors, supposing the whole course of the ray to lie in one plane.

Describe Hadley's sextant. How is an error in the adjustment to be ascertained and allowed for?

3. A man walks from a distance directly towards a concave spherical mirror. Shew that he will first see his

own image inverted and diminished, that then for a time he will be able to see nothing distinctly, and lastly that he will see his own image erect and magnified.

4. If a pencil of light is refracted directly into a spherical surface of glass of rad. r, diverging from a point distant u from the surface, from that if afterwards the rays converge to a point distant v from the surface, then $\frac{\mu}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{\mu - 1}{r}$.

5. If a pencil of rays be refracted nearly directly through a thin lens, shew that the ray which passes through the centre of the lens, suffers no deviation.

If the focal length of a convex lens be 15 inches, and the least distance of distinct vision be 6 inches, what magnification can be produced by such a lens in observing a very distant object.

6. Describe the Astronomical telescope; and find the magnifying power of one, the focal lengths of the eye-piece and object-glass of which are given.

If an astronomical telescope be directed to a small object placed in front of it at a distance equal to the focal length of the object glass, determine the position of the image formed and its magnification.

7. Parallel rays of light fall on a sphere: find the position of the small incident pencil, the rays forming which, after two refractions and one reflection, emerge parallel.

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Hatten, B. A.

1. In the parabola, if T, G, are the intersections of the tangent and normal at P respectively with the axis, prove that SP, ST and SG are all equal, S being the focus.

2. In a parabola the rectangle under the latus rectum and the abscissa is equal to the square on a semi-ordinate of the axis. Prove this without using Euclid II. 8.

3. If a circle touch a given circle and a given straight line, the locus of its centre will be a parabola.

4. In an ellipse, the rectangle under the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent is equal to the square on the semi-axis minor.

5. In an ellipse, the sum of the squares on conjugate diameters is constant.

6. In a hyperbola, the rectangle under the abscissæ of the axis major is to the square on the semi-ordinate, as the square on the axis major to the square on the axis minor.

7. If from any point in a hyperbola straight lines are drawn parallel to and terminated by the asymptotes, their rectangle is invariable.

8. If an ellipse and a hyperbola have the same foci, they will cut one another at right angles.

9. If a right cone be cut by a plane which meets the cone on both sides of the vortex, the section is a hyperbola.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—MR. H. F. BLANFORD.

1. What peculiar thermal and electrical phenomena are exhibited by crystals, and how are these related to crystalline form?

2. What three thermometric scales are in general use, and how are they respectively graduated? Convert a range of 60° on each scale into its equivalent on the two others, and express a temperature of 60° on each scale in terms of the two others.

8. A gas at a temperature of 86° F. and a barometric pressure of 16 inches has a volume of 3·5 cubic inches. What will be its volume at the standard temperature and pressure of 60° F. and 30 inches? The calculation to be given in full.

4. Describe a barometer and the precautions necessary in its construction. What corrections are made to barometric readings, and why are they requisite?

5. What is meant by specific heat, and how may the specific heat of a metallic mass be ascertained?

6. Describe the astatic galvanometer and Melloni's thermo-electric pile, their action and uses.

7. What is static electric induction, and what are the laws of induction at varying distances with a constant charge? If an uninsulated conductor be interposed between the inductric and inducteous bodies, what will be the result?

CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. Explain the meaning of the terms *density* and *specific gravity*, and show how the specific gravity of an insoluble solid lighter than water can be ascertained.

2. What is *latent heat*, and how is its amount for any particular substance determined? Give examples of its economic use.

3. Give in symbols the changes which occur during the manufacture of—

Ammonia. *Nitric Acid.*

Iodine. *Sulphurous Acid.*

Carbonate of Soda (from common salt).

4. From what ores is copper principally obtained? Give

a brief sketch of its manufacture, explaining the chemical changes which occur during the process.

5. Describe and explain the use and mode of action of the *gold-leaf electroscope*.

6. What are the chemical changes which take place in a Grove's battery, and what are the especial advantages of the arrangement?

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. Describe the simplest form of digestive apparatus met with in the animal kingdom, and point out the additions made to it as we ascend in the animal scale.

2. Describe the structure and functions of the pancreas.

3. Point out the differences between secretion and excretion, and give examples of each.

4. Describe the circulatory and respiratory organs of a common snail.

5. Explain the generation of animal heat, and point out its connection with the habits of an animal and with its food

6. Give a general sketch of the varieties of the nervous system met with in the animal kingdom.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give, in the form of diagrams, the relative positions of the nervous, hæmal, and nutritive trunk systems in the [three sub-kingdoms, Vertebrata, Mollusca, and Annulosa Articulata].

2. What is meant by Parthenogenesis or Agamic reproduction of animals, and to what phenomenon in the vegetable kingdom does it correspond? Give examples.

3. What species of ruminants are especially characteristic of Tropical Asia, Africa, and South America respectively?

4. Enumerate the orders of the Monodelphic Mammalia and give the chief characters of each.

5. Give the geographic distribution of the following animals:—

Kangaroo.	Sloth.
Rhinoceros.	Gorilla.
Hippopotamus.	Gibbon.
White Bear.	Sperm Whale.

6. Describe in full the natural history of the silk-worm.

Honor Examination, 1867.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Chaucer and Spenser.

1. Give a brief account of Chaucer's life and writings. In what consists his great merit as a poet? In what way did his writings tend to improve the English language? What class of words do we owe to Chaucer? Give from Chaucer any old English words specially striking.

2. Mention the principal sources of the English tongue, and state what kind of words we derive from each. Show in a tabular form how you would distribute chronologically the principal changes which were introduced into the language

between the Saxon times and the age of Chaucer, giving in each case the works which you would select as typical.

3. "A good man was ther of religioun,
And was a poure *Parsone* of a toun:
But riche he was of holy thought and werk.
He was also a lernëd man, a *Clerk*.
That Cristës gospel truely woldë preche:
His parishcens devoutly woldë he teche.
Benigne he was, and *wondur* diligent,
And in adversite ful pacient.
And swiche he was yproved often *sithes*
Ful loth were him to cursen for his tythes,
But rather woldë he yeven out of doute
Unto his poure parishcens aboute
Of his *offring* and eke of his substance:
He coude in litel thing have *suffisance*."

(*a*) Annotate fully the preceding passage, with special reference to the italicized words; and give a literal rendering of it in modern English.

(*b*) *Ful loth were him*—Analyse the construction.

(*c*) Quote, or refer to, passages in our later Literature which are, more or less, imitations of Chaucer's beautiful picture of a good clergyman.

4. (*a*) "Wyd was his parisch, and houses fer *asondur*
But he lafte not for reyn ne thondur."

(*b*) "The tender *croppes*, and the younge sun
Hath in the Ram his halfe course yrun."

(*c*) "And *palmers* for to seeken strange strands
To serve *halwes couthe* in sundry lands."

(*d*) "And he hadde been somtyme in *chevachie*
In Flaunders, in Artois, and in Picardie."

(*e*) "A *Frankelin* was in this company
White was his beard as is the *dayésie*."

(1) Explain the italicized words in the preceding extracts from Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

(2) What inferences have you drawn from the PROLOGUE, respecting the manners, the current opinions, or the state of society, in the age in which it was written?

(3) What prosodial rule regarding the *e* or *i* of the plural, governs the scansion in Chaucer's poetry? Scan the lines (*a*) and (*b*).

(4) What is the *y*—in words like yrun, yproved &c.?

(5) What is the *en* in words like to seeken, to cursen?

5. Give a brief outline of the argument of the First 3 Cantos, Book I. of Spenser's Faerie Queene; and quote the opening lines of passages remarkable for beauty. From what old romances, books of chivalry, and other sources has Spenser borrowed?

6. What account of the general design of the Faerie Queene has Spenser himself given in the Prefatory letter to Sir Walter Raleigh? Describe the structure of the *Spenserian* stanza. Why did Shenstone, Thomson, Beattie, Byron, and Shelley &c. adopt it?

7. "Lo! I, the man whose muse *whylome* did make,
As time her taught in lowly *shepheards weeds*,
Am now *enforst* a farre unfitter taske,
For trumpets sterne to chaunge mine *oaten reeds*;
And sing of knights and ladies gentle deeds;
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all to meane, the sacred Muse *areeds*
To blazon broade emongst the lerned throng:
Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song."

(*a*) Notice the italicized words and expressions in the preceding passage.

(*b*) Scan the last four lines.

8. The *Redcrosse knight*—subtill *Archimago*—*Fidessa*—*Una*—the false *Duessa*—greatest *Gloriana*—What is the meaning of these words, and of what are they personifications?

9. Give the meaning of the following old and obscure words in the "Faerie Queene:"—*ydrad*—*parbreake*—*mote*—*avale*—*yeven*—*eftsoones*—*amate*—*aread*.

In what does the obsoleteness of Spenser's language chiefly consist? Give from The "Faerie Queene" any old English words that deserve to be revived.

10. Write a short Essay on the style of Spenser; and illustrate the following statement:—"The language of Spenser, like that of Shakespeare, is an instrument manufactured for the sake of the work it was to perform. No other poet had written like either, though both have had their imitators."

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Shakespeare and Davies.

1. Give a brief sketch, with dates, of Shakespeare's life, and indicate the relations of his works to those of preceding and of contemporary poets and dramatists in England.

2. Give concisely the plot of Macbeth. What do you deem the lesson of the play? From what materials of history or *pseudo-history* has Shakespeare borrowed in sketching the outline of this tragedy? At what period of Shakespeare's life do you suppose it to have been written? Support your opinion first by internal, and next by external evidence.

3. Explain the following passages, commenting upon the reading where necessary:—

(*a*) "Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries."

(*b*) "Macd. He is already nam'd; and gone to Scone
To be invested."

(*c*) "Mal. What I believe, I'll wail;
What know, believe; and what I can redress,
As I shall find the time to friend, I will."

(*d*) "Macb. [*Aside*] This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill: cannot be good:—if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth?"

4. "Macb. If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With *his* surcease, *success*; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd jump the life to come."

(*a*) Explain clearly the meaning of this passage, in language free from metaphor. (*b*) Parse the italicized words, and derive *assassination*, *success* and *shoal*.

5. "Macb. We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former *tooth*. [suffer,
But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible dreams,
That shake us nightly: Better be with the dead,
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to *peace*,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy*."

Notice the italicized words; and explain all that is suggested by, and implied in, this passage with reference to Macbeth's feelings, and mental and moral condition.

6. Account for the very unsatisfactory state in which we

find the text of Shakespeare's plays. What different readings have been proposed in the following passages? State which you prefer, with the reasons which influence your choice :—

(*a*) "MACB. Come what may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day."

(*b*) "MACD. This avarice
Sticks deeper; grows with more pernicious root
Than summer-seeming lust."

(*c*) "KING HENRY. No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood."

(*d*) "HOTSPUR. Never did bare and rotten policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds:"

(*e*) "never did I hear
Of any prince so wild, at liberty."

7. Explain the metre in which Shakespeare's Plays are mostly written. State the rules that govern its construction. Point out lines in Macbeth or the First Part of King Henry IV. which present difficulties on this head; and state how they have been met.

8. Give an account of the origin of blank verse in England; and of some of the earliest writers who adopted it. Through what changes has English accentuation passed? Point out words in Shakespeare which are now accented differently.

9. Contrast the characters of Hotspur and Prince Henry, and quote, or refer to, the passages which determine you in your opinion of the character of each. How is the moral of the play exemplified in the fate of Hotspur and his party? What opinion have you formed of the character of Falstaff? Illustrate your view by quotations.

10. Give a short biographical sketch of Sir John Davies. What is your impression of the style of his poetry? Annotate the following passages, explaining allusions, and expanding the sense where necessary :—

(*a*) "I know my life's a pain, and but a span;
I know my sense is mock'd in ev'ry thing;
And to conclude, I know myself a man,
Which is a proud, and yet a wretched thing."

(*b*) "What pow'r was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well approv'd, and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs that she pursu'd the worse?"

(*c*) "And as Minerva is in fables said,
From Jove, without a mother to proceed;
So our true Jove, without a mother's aid;
Doth daily millions of Minervas breed."

(*d*) "This pow'r to Martha may compared be,
Who busy was, the household things to do:
Or to a Dryas, living in a tree:
For e'en to trees this pow'r is proper too."

(*e*) "To these high pow'rs a store-house doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;
Which in the soul, e'en after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can wash away."

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

Bacon,—Locke,—Scott,—Campbell,—Brougham.

1. Translate into English of the 19th century.

(*a*) Not because those final causes are not true, and worthy to be inquired, being kept within their own province; but because their excursions into the limits of physical causes has bred a vastness and solitude in that track. For otherwise, keeping their precincts and borders, men are extremely deceived, if they think there is an enmity or repugnancy at all between them. For the cause rendered that the hairs

about the eyelids are for the safeguard of the sight, doth not impugn the cause rendered, that pilosity is incident to orifices of moisture; *muscosi fontes*, &c. Nor the cause rendered, that the firmness of hides is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat and cold, doth not impugn the cause rendered, that contraction of the pores is incident to the outwardest parts, in regard of their adjacence to foreign or unlike bodies.

(*b*) Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters, the judicious direction whereof is nevertheless the wisest doctrine; for life consisteth not in novelties and subtleties: but contrariwise they have compounded sciences chiefly of a certain splendid or lustrous mass of matter, chosen to give glory either to the subtlety of disputations or to the eloquence of discourses. But Seneca giveth an excellent check to eloquence; *Nocet illis*.....

2. (*c*) Give an account of "the three miscarriages that men are guilty of in reference to their reason, whereby this faculty is hindered in them from that service it might do, and was designed for." Also translate the quoted passage into modern English.

(*d*) What does Locke mean by *intermediate principles?* and by what arguments does he recommend *universality of knowledge* as to be preferred to special proficiency?

(*e*) Locke writes, "Many a good poetic vein is buried under a trade, and never produces anything for want of improvement." Another of your prescribed authors has expressed an opinion on this subject; give an outline of that opinion. And state your reason for agreeing or disagreeing with Locke. Quote a similar passage from Gray's Elegy.

3. (*f*) Trace the effect of the Crusades on European civilization.

(*g*) Give an account of the condition of the Jews in

England [during the reign of Richard I.] as depicted in Ivanhoe; and justify your account by reference to *historical* authorities.

(*h*) Trace the novel from its first appearance in England to the present day, especially noticing such Novelists (and Novels) as introduced any considerable changes in structure, &c.

4. Give a short outline of Lord Brougham's Speech on Education.

5. What was the judgment of contemporary reviewers concerning Campbell's 'Gertrude of Wyoming?' Are you inclined to agree with that judgment or to differ from it? and on what grounds?

6. In the composition of words, says Latham, it is the first term that defines or particularizes the second. Explain this and illustrate the rule by considering the words:—

Ring-finger, finger-ring; pea-hen, hen-pheasant; dare-devil; spit-fire; bride-groom; fan-tail.

7. Arrange the English mutes in two Classes, *surds* and *sonants*; explain the correctness of this nomenclature, and show the use of the division in laying down laws of Euphony.

8. Is there any difference between the two affirmative particles *yes* and *yea?*

9. What is Urvocalization? Illustrate it by English instances.

10. Examine these words with respect to any peculiarities they exhibit:—

Children; nearer; anon; newt; since; durst; hight; darkling; once, twice; else.

11. What is hybridism? Give instances.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

Burke,—Southey,—Carlyle.

1. Explain—

(*a*) Corporate bodies are immortal for the good of the members, but not for their punishment.

(*b*) The nature of things requires that the army should never act but as an instrument. The moment that, electing itself into a deliberative body, it shall act according to its own resolutions, the Government, be it what it may, will immediately degenerate into a military democracy: a species of political monster which has always ended by devouring those who have produced it. Give any historical instances in support of this proposition.

2. 'The French builders propose to rest the whole local and general legislature on three bases of three different kinds, the first of which they call *the basis of territory;* the second the *basis of population;* and the third *the basis of contribution.*' Give a detailed account of this system, and the substance of Burke's criticisms of it.

3. Explain fully, annotating the historical and literary allusions—

(*c*) What good is it to me, though innumerable Smolletts and Belshams keep dinning into my ears that a man named George the Third was born and bred up, and a man named George the Second died; that Walpole, and the Pelhams, and Chatham, and Rockingham, and Shelburne, and North, with their coalition or their separation ministries all ousted one another, and vehemently scrambled for the thing they called the Rudder of Government, but which was in reality the Spigot of Taxation?

(*d*) That he who sat in Chancery, and rayed out speculation from the Woolsack, was now a man that squinted, now a man that did not squint.

(*e*) The child is father of the man. He who had seen fifty years into coming time, would have felt that little spectacle of mischievous schoolboys to be a great one. For us who look back on it, and what followed it, now from afar there arise questions enough. How looked these urchins? What jackets and galligaskins had they? felt head-gear, or of dogskin leather? What was old Lichfield doing then? what thinking? and so on through the whole series of corporal Trim's 'auxiliary verbs.' A picture of it all fashions itself together; only unhappily we have no brush and no fingers.

(*f*) No Giant Despair, no Golgotha Death-dance or Sorcerer's Sabbath of 'Literary Life in London' appals this Pilgrim.

(*g*) The last of the Tories was Johnson; not Burke as is often said.

4. Carlyle, contradicting Croker, says that this passage has a meaning: 'The Shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.' What *is* the meaning?

5. Briefly sketch Carlyle's estimate of Burns as a man and as a poet. Do you agree with his estimate? and if not, in what points do you think it faulty?

Explain—

(*h*) Byron and Burns could not live as idol-priests, but the fire of their own hearts consumed them.

(*k*) His religion at best is an anxious wish: like that of Rabelais, 'a great perhaps.'

6. Annotate—

(i.) Till the pure soul, emancipate by death,
The *Enlarger*, shall attain its end predoomed,

The eternal *newness* of *eternal* joy.

(ii.) Where are the sons of Gavran? where his tribe,
The faithful?

(iii.) To Bardsey was the Lord of Ocean bound
Bardsey the holy islet.

(iv.) That other form which on *the rood*
In agony is stretched.

(v.) The feast of the Departed is at hand,
And I in preparation on *the Field*
Of the Spirit passed the night.

(vi.) Give some account of the ancient Mexican belief as to the state of the soul after death: and of the human sacrifices to Tlaloc as described in the text and notes to 'Madoc.'

(vii.) Explain very carefully any peculiarities in the following constructions and idioms:—

1. Lightly she footed it over the plain.
2. Which is which?
3. He was ordered quinine.
4. To go on all fours.
5. The more the merrier.

(viii.) What is meant by the Desynonynization of words? Illustrate the process by the following examples, or by any others.

Ratio, ration, reason;
Fashion, faction;
Pity, piety;
Countenance, continence;
Reprove, reprobate;
Temper, temperate, temporal, temporary, temporize.
Case, casual, casuist, causal.
Specific, specify, specious, special.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Willmot, B. A.

Amplify into an Essay these words of Bacon—

'Men believe that their reason is lord over their words, but 'it happens too that words exercise a reciprocal and reac- 'tionary power over our intellect.'

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Raleigh—Brown—and Comparative Grammar.

1. Characterize the style of Sir Walter Raleigh; and criticise the following passages:—

(*a*) "Dionysius, after this great victory, took care to re-edify Messana."

(*b*) "A cruel man he was, and a faithless one; a great poet, but a foolish one. He entertained Plato awhile, but afterward, for speaking against his tyranny, he gave order to have him slain, or sold for a slave; for he could endure no man that flattered him not beyond measure."

(*c*) "One adverse chance is enough to overthrow the state of a tyrant, if it be not upheld by great circumspection."

(*d*) "By common practice, and general approved custom, we are to censure the quality of a whole state, not by the private virtue or vice of any one man, nor by metaphysical abstraction of *the universal* from *the singular*, or of *the corporation from those of whom it is compounded.*"

(*e*) "Of this cruelty I need say no more, than that it was most execrable ferity."

2. Write a short Essay on Euphuism and its influence on style, and draw your illustrations from the style of Sir Thomas Browne's writings.

3. Name the principal families of language, and give a short account of each. Give a Genealogical Table of the Aryan family of languages.

4. Show that grammar is the criterion of relationship in almost all languages. Define *Comparative Grammar*, and state the results of such a work as Bopp's Comparative Grammar of the Aryan languages.

5. Distinguish between the radical and formal elements of language; and show that all languages are reducible in the end to demonstrative and predicative roots.

6. Give a brief sketch of the origin and history of Sanskrit Grammar; and point out the great grammatical similarity between Sanskrit and Greek.

7. Give examples of words to illustrate the origin of grammatical forms in the English language; and show that English grammar is unmistakably of Teutonic origin.

8. Give the origin of the following words:—Article—botany—cat—dame—daughter—feeble—geometry—gospel—lady—lord—mortal—percussion—priest—respectable—serpent—Sir—sister—sugar.

9. Give examples of words from various languages to illustrate the changes which letters and words undergo in passing from one language to another.

10. Explain the following forms; and state in each case the meaning of the italicized letters:—Weal-*th*, for-give, blust-*er*, cou-*l*-*d*, *wh*-*ich*, ou-*r*-*s*, a-*m*, a-*rt*, we-*re*, lov-*eth*. What is the probable origin of the *d* in such preterites as call-*ed*?

11. Give examples of words substantially the same in English, German, Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit.

SANSCRIT—POETRY.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MOHESH CHUNDER NYARATNA.

Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalabadha and Naishadha Charita.

1. What are the essential characteristics of a Mahakavya? and whether these are to be found in the poems Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalabadha, and Naishadha Charita? It is said that the poem Sisupalabadha is a close imitation of Kiratarjuniya. Compare the two poems together, and prove the soundness of the charge.

2. Give the different constructions the following lines are susceptible of, paraphrasing them after the manner of Mallinatha.

सकलापिहितखभौरवो नियतव्यापदवर्द्धितोदयः।
रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते॥
क्रियेत चेत् साधुविभक्तिचिन्ता व्यक्तिप्रदा सा प्रथमाभिधेया।
याखौजसां साधयितुं विभासैक्षावत् क्षमा नाम पदं बभूव स्यात्॥

3. Show from your text books that, the ancient Sanscrit Pundits were aware of the facts that, the Eclipse of the moon is caused by the shadow of the Earth falling on her surface, and that the spots in the moon are caused by some material substance on her surface. Prove also from your text books that the kingdom of Raja Judhishthira (युधिष्ठिर) did not extend beyond the boundaries of Bharata Varsha.

4. Prove by quotation from Menu (मनु) that his doctrine has been grossly misrepresented in the following sloka.

बलात् कृतं यापानि सन्तु तान्यक्षतानि वः।
सर्व्वान् बलकृतानर्थानक्षतान् मनुरब्रवीत्॥

5. जहातु नैनं कथमर्थसिद्धिः संग्रथ्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः।

Give the Etymological meaning of the words जहातु, एनं and तिष्ठते in the above Sloka.

6. केनापि बोधिसत्त्वेन जातं सत्त्वेन हेतुना।
यद्देदमर्म्मभेदाय जगदे जगदस्थिरम्॥

Give the meaning of the word सत्त्व in the above passage; and state the arguments adduced by the Buddhists in support of the doctrine contained in it.

7. Give the Etymology of the following words:—

प्रतीप, आजिह्वान, उरग, कद्रू, मगध्य, दवीयस्, फुल्ल, ह्याम and ग्रच्.

A

8. नाथन्ति के नाम न लोकनाथम् १.

A

नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूभृतः २.

प्रज्ञापमपि वेदस्य भागं मन्यध्वमेव चेत् ३.

B

कनाभाग्येन दुःखान्न विधीनपि तथेक्षत ४.

B

अल्पक्लेशं मरणं दारिद्र्यमनल्पकं दुःखम् ५.

C

एकद्विकरणे हेतू महापातकपञ्चके ६.

D

न हतो मन्यते कोपकामो यः पञ्च कारयन् ७.

C

द्वेकयोर्द्विवचनैकवचने ८.

D

हताय मत्त्वा रघुनन्दनोऽथ ९.

E

श्लिष्टोच्चये तस्य विमार्गणं नयः १०.

E

नयं वचो हारि न हारि किं ततः ११.

In the above lines there are five couples of words, marked AA. BB. CC. DD. EE. Are both the words in each couple correct? If so, how? If any one of them is incorrect, why?

What is the meaning of the word प्रलाप in the 3rd line, and of the word नय in the 10th line?

What are the five महापातक alluded to in the 6th line? Give the Samasa and the meaning of the phrase एवद्विकरणे हेतू in the same line.

By whom was the 2nd line addressed and to whom? And what was the reply given?

9. Explain the following lines—

सखा गरीयान् प्रभुश्च कृत्रिमस्तौ हि कार्य्यतः।
स्यातामसित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि ॥
न मानिता चास्ति भवन्ति च श्रियः
खत एव सतां परार्थता परयाचनां हि यथा यथार्थता

10. Write the following couplet in prose order.

हंसं तनौ सन्निहितं चरन्तं मुनेर्मनोवृत्तिरिव खिकायाम्।
यहीतुकामा दरिणाग्रयेन यत्नादसौ निश्चलतां जगाहे ॥

11. तेऽवज्ञाय तमस्रोचैरहङ्कारमकारणम्।
ऊचिरेऽतिचिरेणैनं स्मित्वा दृष्टमुखा मिथः ॥

Parse ऊचिरे, अतिचिरेण and मिथस् in the above passage. Has अतिचिरेण, being in the instrumental case, any particular meanings?

12. Give the different meanings of each of the following words.

गुण, गति, उपपत्ति, लोक, कवि, पतङ्ग, मङ्गल, प्रकृति, अपवर्ग and हरि.

SANSCRIT—PROSE AND DRAMA.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MOHESH CHUNDER NYAYARATNA.

Kâdambari, Sakuntalâ, Mahâviracharita, Mrichchhakatikâ and Uttararâmacharita.

1. What are the different styles (रीति) of writing prose काव्य in Sanscrit? Which of these styles is the most esteemed? What is the style of Kadambari?

2. What is प्रस्तावना? How many sorts of प्रस्तावना are there in the Sanscrit Drama? Name the different प्रस्तावना in the Dramas fixed as your text books.

3. यत्सत्यमयं मे सन्तापयन्नपि कियताप्यंशेन दयितानुकूल्य इव यदि च सत्यमेव तस्येदृशी दशा वर्त्तते ततः किमिव नोपकृतम् अनेन किं वा नोपपादितम् को वानेन समानो बन्धुः कथं वा कपिञ्जलस्य स्वप्नेऽपि वितथा भारती प्रशान्ताकृतेरस्माद्दनात् विनिष्पद्यते।

Parse and give the meaning of यत्सत्यं in the above passage. What are the antecedents of the pronouns अयं, मे, तस्य, and ईदृशी? Does the adjective प्रशान्ताकृतेः convey any particular meaning?

4. तयोरिदं सत्सुरतोत्सवाश्रयं नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टताम्।
खलस्वभावं भवितव्यतां तथा चकार सर्व्वं किल भूभृको नृपः॥

Have the different moral precepts mentioned in the above sloka of Mrichchhakatika been developed in the course of the Drama? If so, in what places? What is the meaning of the word व्यवहार in the above sloka? and what are the parts of which this word is composed.

5. Explain the two following slokas and scan them.

स्मृतिभिन्नमोहतमसो दिष्ट्या प्रमुखे स्थितासि मे सुमुखि ।
उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगम् ॥
सर्व्वप्राणप्रवणमघवन्मुक्तमाहत्य वज्र-
स्तत्संघट्टाद्विघटितदृषत्खण्डमुच्चण्डरोचिः ।
एवं वेगात् कुलिशमकरोद्योम विद्युत्सहस्रै-
र्भर्त्तुर्वक्षःज्वलनकपिशास्ते च रोषाट्टहासाः ॥

6. From your Prose and Dramatic text-books give examples of the following rule. "सर्व्वे गत्यर्था ज्ञानार्थाः प्राप्त्यर्थाश्च भवन्ति"

7. Mention some verbal roots, which joined with certain prefixes (उपसर्ग) convey meanings opposite to those of the roots themselves; and show that these prefixes joined to other verbal roots confirm their meaning.

8. If it were not mentioned in the प्रस्तावना of the Dramas Uttararamacharita and Mahabiracharita that they are the productions of the same author, could this be proved by any other means? If so, do it.

9. सह्यवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृतइव लोचनकान्ति-
संविभागः ।
सह वसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितो-
पदेशः ॥ १
आलावदिसुअसो भट्टा इधज्जेव चिट्ठदि ।
अस्सावगुक्कण्ठो भट्टा इदो दिसदिट्ठी एव चिट्ठदि ॥ २

Of the above readings which do you prefer, and why?

10. Write in Sanscrit verse the subject contained in the 5th Act of Sakuntala.

11. अब्भुदये अवसाणे तद अ लक्खिन्दिवं अहदमज्जा ।
उद्दामेव्व किसोणी णिअदी क्खु पडिच्छिदं जादि ।
मुक्खा ववदेसा से किं पणमिअमत्थएण कादव्वं ।
जाऊगहिदे वि चन्दे न वन्दणीय जनअदस्स ॥

हद्दी हद्दी अज्जवि अणवत्थिदत्थिमिदमूढघूसुन्तणअणी न पज्जवत्थावेदि अत्ताणअं। अच्छहे अवसेन एदेण अत्ताणएण लज्जाविदव्वि ... किंत्ति किल एसा मणिस्सदि एसो परिचायो एसो अहिसंगोत्ति। २

Translate the above passages into literal Sanscrit. Explain the first two slokas.

By whom is the second passage addressed?

12. अहन्तु तेन तत्सम्बन्धिनालापेन शब्दमयेनापि स्पर्शसुखमिवान्तर्जनयता श्रोत्रविषयेणापि रोमोद्गमानुमितसर्व्वाङ्गानुप्रवेशेन.....आवेश्यमाना तस्याः करतलादादाय तां वल्कलपट्टिकां तस्यामिमामभिलिखितामार्य्यामपश्यम्

"दूरं मुक्तालतया विसर्सितया विप्रलोभ्यमानो मे।
हंस इव दर्भ्गिताग्रो मानसजन्मा त्वया नीतः॥"

अनया च मे दृष्टया दिङ्मोहभ्रान्त्येव प्रनष्टवर्त्मनो बद्धलनिग्रयेवान्धस्य जिह्मोच्छ्वसितेव मूकस्य इन्द्रजालिकपिच्छिकयेवातत्त्वदर्शिनः ज्वरप्रलापप्रवृत्तेऽवासम्बद्धभाषिणः.....दोषविकारोपचयः सुतरामक्रियत—मे मनसः येनाकुलीक्रियमाणा सरिदिव पूरेण विह्वलतामभ्यागमम्।

Translate the above passage into English, and translate the following passage into Sanscrit.

"Man has some instincts with brutes; for instance, hunger and sexual love. Man has one instinct peculiar to himself (or with alleged exceptions in savage states, so rare, that they do not affect the general law) an instinct of an invisible power without this earth, and of a life beyond the grave, which that power vouchsafes to his spirit. But the best of us cannot violate an instinct with impunity. Resist hunger as long as you can, and rather than die of starvation, your instinct would make you a cannibal; resist love, when youth and nature impel to it, and what pathologist does not

track one broad path to madness and crime. So with the noblest instinct of all. Reject the internal conviction by which the grandest thinkers have sanctioned the hopes of the humblest Christian, and you are servile at once to some faith inconceivably more hard to believe. The imagination will not be withheld from its yearnings for vistas beyond the walls of the flesh and the span of the present hour."

SANSCRIT—RHETORIC.

Examiner.—PUNDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

Kávya-Prakása.

1. Why is the science of Rhetoric named अलङ्कार in Sanscrit? Has it any peculiar meaning?

Is Rhetoric essential to Literature proper only, or has it any general bearing on the language itself?

2. नाभिधा समयाभावात् स्वेतरभावात् न लक्षणा।
लक्ष्यं न मुख्यं नाप्यत्र बाधा योगः फलेन नो ॥
न प्रयोजनमेतस्मिन् न च शब्दः स्वसद्गतिः।
एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी ॥
प्रयोजनेन सहितं लक्षणीयं न युज्यते।
ज्ञानस्य विषयो ह्यन्यः फलमन्यदुदाहृतम् ॥

यदप्युच्यते नैमित्तिकानुसारेण निमित्तानि कल्प्यन्त इति तत्र निमित्तत्वं कारकत्वं ज्ञापकत्वं वा शब्दस्य प्रकाशकत्वात् न कारकत्वं ज्ञापकत्वन्तु अज्ञातस्य कथम् ज्ञातत्वञ्च सङ्केतेनैव स चान्वितमात्रे एवञ्च निमित्तस्य नियतत्वं यावन्न निश्चितं तावन्नैमित्तिकप्रतीतिरेव कथम्।

Explain fully the above passages.

3. What is the definition of रस given by अभिनवगुप्त, and what is the difference between his definition and that given by श्रीशङ्कुक ?

4. यदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतत्वथवा क्षया-
न्माधारा: ।
अपहरतुतरां शिरः क्षतान्तो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु
धर्म्मात् ॥ १ ॥
क्षणपक्षाधिकरुचिः सदासम्पूर्णमण्डलः ।
भूपोऽयं निष्कलङ्कात्मा मोदते पृथिवीतले ॥ २
यौवनोद्गमनितान्तग्रन्थिताः ग्रीवगौर्य्यबलकान्तिमोहिताः ।
सङ्कुचन्ति विकसन्ति राघवे जानकी नयननीरजश्रियः ॥ ३

5. Show the अलङ्कार्य by which the above slokas may be ranked as Kavyas.

Is the second of the above three slokas a मध्यमकाव्य ? If so, why ? If not, why ?

6. Point out the rhetorical defects in the following sloka,

आननेन ग्रसिनः कलां दधद् दर्शनच्छयितकामविग्रहः ।
आप्लुतस्य विमलैर्जलैरभूदस्फुमूर्त्तिधरमूर्त्तिरस्फुमी ॥

7. स्मृतापि तरणातपं करुणया हरन्ती दृशाम्
अभङ्गुरतनुत्विषा बलयिता ग्रतैर्विद्युताम् ।
कलिन्दगिरिनन्दिनीतटसुरद्रुमालम्बिनी
मदीयमतिचुम्बिनी स्फुरतु कापि कादम्बिनी ॥

Point out the beauties (गुण) in the above sloka, both according to the ancient as well as the modern rules of Rhetoric.

8. Point out and explain the अलङ्कार in the following slokas.

दीनद्रुमान् वचोभिः खलनिकरैरनुदिनं दलितान् ।
पल्लवयन्युक्तसिता नित्यं तैरेव सज्जनधुरीणाः ॥

रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशोषणस्य
पादाम्बुजद्वयमनारतमानमन्तम् ।
किं मां निपातयसि संकृतिगर्त्तमध्ये
नैतावता तव गमिष्यति पुत्रशोकः ॥
विश्वाभिरामगुणगौरवगुम्फितानां
रोषोऽपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव ।
लोकम्पृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य
काकागुरोः कठिनतापि नितान्तरम्या ॥

9. Point out the difference between the Rhetorical figures (अलङ्कार) सामान्य, मीलित and तद्गुण.

10. एकं विना मादृशि तन्नरस्य
खर्भोगभाग्यं विरलोदयस्य

According to what लक्षण does the word नर in the above sloka signify मूर्ख ।

11. Write a few slokas (not from काव्यप्रकाश or साहित्य-दर्पण) which have some Rhetorical defects, pointing out the defects.

12. Write a short essay in Sanscrit on the late Famine, in the Kadambari Style, describing the heart-rending sufferings of the poor, as you have seen them in Calcutta.

SANSCRIT.

Meghaduta.—Comparative Grammar.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. In what metre is the Meghaduta composed? Write out its scale. Where would you place the *yati* or Caesura the following verses?

आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुङ्गमालिङ्ग्य शैलं
वन्द्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैरङ्कितं मेखलासु ॥

काले काले भवति भवतो यस्य संयोगमेत्य
स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णम्
मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं
सन्देशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम् ॥
खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गन्तासि यत्र
क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयःस्रोतसां चोपयुज्य ॥

भर्तुः कण्ठच्छविरिति गणैः सादरं वीक्ष्यमाणः
पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चण्डेश्वरस्य ॥
धूतोद्यानं कुवलयरजोगन्धिभिर्गन्धवत्या
स्रोतःकीडापरिणतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः ॥
अप्यन्यस्मिन् जलधर महाकालमासाद्य काले
स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदभ्येति भानुः ॥
कुर्वन् सन्ध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीया-
मामन्द्राणामफलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां ॥

2. Translate the above extracts into English.

3. What is the meaning of आपृच्छस्व? Does the preposition आ affect the signification of the simple verb here in any way? —if it does, how? Does this preposition ever reverse the original signification of a verb? Illustrate by examples whatever you may say.

4. What is the meaning of पदैः and वन्द्यैः? Is there any difference between वन्दितैः and वन्द्यैः? What part of the verb is एत्य? What other verbs insert a त in that part?

5. What are the roots of उप्य न्यस्य आसाद्य लप्स्यसे? Decline them in 3rd Sing. 3rd pret. (लुङ् or ङौ) and 3rd sing and dual 2 pret. (लिट् or ङौ) all in the simple from, active voices.

6. What gods esteemed by the Hindus as principal divinities are mentioned in the Meghaduta? and which of

them appears to be most honoured here? Is the *Krishna-avatara* alluded to in this poem? What is said of him?

7. Give the localities as far as they may have been identified with any degree of probability, of the following places mentioned in the Meghaduta: Ramgiri, Chitrakuta, Revá, Vetravatí, Avanti, Sipra, Devagiri, Saraswati, Manasa.

8. Show by reference to passages in the Meghaduta that religious anchorets among the Hindoos were not celibates.

9. How many kinds of participles are there in Sanscrit? Show all the points of difference between the participles शतृ and क्वाच् and the participle क्त।

10. Compare the participles शतृ and क्वाच् with English participles, and the Sanscrit infinitive with the English and Bengali infinitives.

11. In what moods, tenses, &c., can a verb in the *Bhávaváchya* be used? Is there any such thing as an inflected verb in the Bháva-váchya in English and Bengali? Give examples in illustration of whatever you may say.

12. From what Sanscrit words have the following names and words in the vernaculars been derived? Trace the process of their corruption and alteration: Conjeveram, Luchman, Koer Sing, Laccadives, Irawaddy, Bhugut, Chakda, Nowgong, Carnatic.

13. Are there any affixes in the Sanscrit grammar with which the terminations of the following words may be compared: minus, best, least, past, cleft, tact, broken, doctor, actor, dogmatic, genesis, equality?

14. What termination in Sanscrit will correspond to the terminations of the following words: dividend, multiplicand?

15. Can you recognize any resemblance between Sanscrit roots and the roots of the following words: dentist, helianthus, deity, osteology, quadruped, ocular?

SANSCRIT.

Siddhanta Kaumudi, Bhásha Parichchheda, Tattwa Kaumudi.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. *a.* Of which verbs the agents are put in the 2nd or accusative case when the verbs are put in the causal form?

b. Which verbs govern the accusative in a locative sense?

c. Render into Sanscrit—"He is blind in one eye."

d. What case does अलं govern in the sense of *impossible* or *unnecessary?*

e. Does any verb signifying *to give* ever govern the 3rd or Instrumental case?

f. Distinguish between भार्यायै ईर्ष्यति and भार्यां ईर्ष्यति and between अध्ययनात् पराजयते and अध्वन् पराजयते

g. What case or cases do the verbs क्रुध and द्रुह and मो govern?

h. Does the verb सृ govern the 4th or Dative case?

i. Explain fully the two following aphorisms of Panini.

अनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिः। भुवः प्रभवः।

j. Does any case in Sanscrit ever become absolute with a participle?

k. How do you distinguish between the *Karmadháraya* and *Tatpurusha* samases? and how does the *Bahuvrihi* differ from both? Give the several meanings which the word पतिदेवता might bear in these three different Samases.

l. What change does the word जाया undergo in Bahuvrihi —and when and how do the words राजि अक्षि and सखि change their radical final vowels?

2. *a.* Expound the following aphorisms:

प्रतिविषयाध्यवसायो दृष्टं त्रिविधमनुमानमाख्यातं।
तल्लिङ्गलिङ्गिपूर्व्वकमाप्तश्रुतिराप्तवचनन्तु ॥

ऊर्द्धं सत्त्वविशालस्तमोविशालश्च मूलतः सर्गः ।
मध्ये रजोविशालो ब्रह्मादिस्तम्बपर्य्यन्तः ॥
इत्येष प्रकृतिकृतो महदादिविशेषभूतपर्य्यन्तः ।
प्रतिपुरुषविमोक्षार्थं स्वार्थइव परार्थ आरम्भः ॥
सम्यग्ज्ञानाधिगमाद्धर्म्मादीनामकारणप्राप्तौ ।
तिष्ठति संस्कारवशाच्चक्रभ्रमिवद्धृतशरीरः ॥

b. What are the three sorts of *Anumana* referred to above?

c. What is the proper meaning of *apta*—does it signify only a Sastric writer, or does it include historians not Sastric?

d. Are trees included in the class of sentient beings subject to any of the three fundamental *gunas?*

e. In the last but one aphorism extracted above, what ideas on causality are combated agreeably to the commentary under it?

f. How is the relation between Inference and Testimony explained in the *Tattwa Kaumudi?*

g. What is meant by **बन्ध** and what attributes are assigned to it?

h. How does the *Tattwa Kaumudi* argue for a *plurality* of souls, and against which school are its arguments directed?

i. Explain the following terms: **साचित्वं कैवल्यं माध्यस्थ्यं द्रष्टृत्वं अकर्त्तृत्वं**

j. What are the three kinds of *bandha* or bondage?

k. What examples do Sankhya philosophers make use of to explain their theory of unintelligent nature acting for the benefit of the intelligent soul.

3. *a.* Give the definition of **अपेक्षा बुद्धि** in the words of the Bhasha-parichchheda and explain its real purport.

* सम्बन्धानामपि साधर्म्यं ज्ञेयत्वादिकमुच्यते

सामान्यपरिहीनास्तु सर्व्वे जात्यादयो मताः
पारिमाण्डल्यभिन्नानां कारणत्वमुदाहृतं।
गृह्णाति चक्षुः संयोगादालोकोद्भूतरूपयोः
आत्मेन्द्रियाद्यधिष्ठाता करणं हि सकर्टकं

b. Explain in full all that is implied in the words over which there are asterisks in the above extracts.

c. Can you say whether the ideal theory of perception is by implication either countenanced or rejected in the above extracts?

d. Does the Bhasha-parichchheda say anything in any place implying that the mind is distinct from physical organization, and what argument does it use?

e. How many schools of the Nyaya philosophy are there? Who were their respective founders? In what principal points do they differ one from another?

f. Give the definition of व्याप्ति and explain it.

SANSCRIT ESSAY.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an Essay in English on the literature, philosophy, manners, and customs of the Brahmins in the age of Vikramaditya—what relation did the style of poetry in that age bear to that of preceding periods, and how and under what influences the style of that age was altered and modified in succeeding ages—what system of philosophy was predominant in that age, what were the principal divinities then worshippéd, was there any connection between the philosophy and theology of that age—whether the people

were then called Hindus, what the origin of that word was —what was the state of female society, did ladies appear in public, what were the prevalent forms of marriage, to what extent polygamy was practised—how justice was administered, whether there was any difference between police and judicial officers, whether judicial officers both pronounced judgment and passed sentence—enriching your essay by references to other writers and especially to the writers of your text books.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. Briefly trace the history of Parliamentary reform from the year 1770 till the passing of the Reform bill. How may the long period of the struggle be accounted for?

2. What is the Septennial Act, and when and with what object was it passed? Give an analysis of Burke's speech against its repeal.

3. Give a brief account of the steps by which the Lower House gradually attained to its present control over the finances; under what form did its legislative functions first appear? Also give instances of the interference of Parliament with the executive in the earliest times.

4. Write a description of the general tendencies of European governments during the eighteenth century, shewing how they ran counter to the progressive spirit of the people. What monarch was the first great innovator on the old Gothic system?

5. What was the date of the publication of the Vindiciæ Gallicæ? How does Macaulay vindicate the author's subsequent change of views on the subject of the French revolution? Discuss the necessity of this great movement.

6. Compare the situation of England in 1688 with that of France on the assembly of the States General; and shew the impossibility of substituting a constitution similar to that of England in the latter country.

7. Give an account of the circumstances which led to the union of Great Britain with Ireland.

8. Write a short history of religious toleration in England. Where and how did this principle first arise? Can you account from the facts of English history for the hatred to Popery which became instinctive in the uneducated classes in England?

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

1. At what two periods did the principal Jacobite reactions arise, and what causes have been assigned to each? Point out the new character which Toryism had assumed at the commencement of George III's reign.

2. Describe the character and policy of the elder Pitt, vindicating his apparent change of views with regard to Hanoverian questions on his accession to power. Give an account of the negociations, which terminated in the peace of Paris.

3. Give a brief account of the colonial question from Grenville's acts until the commencement of the war. What were the arguments for and against the taxation of the colonies by the Imperial Government?

4. Briefly trace the growth of ministerial responsibility, pointing out the new principle introduced in the reign of Charles II. Discuss its application to Lord North's government.

5. What were the circumstances which led to the formation

and overthrow of the Coalition Ministry? Compare the India Bills of Fox and Pitt.

6. What were the primary causes of the French revolution? Shew the double mistake of the French rulers in taking part in the American war of independence, and relate the chain of circumstances which brought England to a rupture with the Republic. Discuss the rights of the Scheldt question.

7. Give a short account of Pitt's financial measures; what was the fallacy of his sinking fund, and what its subsequent history?

8. Compare this minister's mode of carrying on the war with that of his successors: and give a concise account of the Duke of Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsula.

9. Give brief accounts of the following—

(1) Horne Tooke.
(2) Wilberforce.
(3) George Canning
(4) Prince Godoy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

1. Show succinctly that the *Wealth of Nations* has done for Political Economy what the *Principia* did for Physics. State the chief points in which the fundamental principles of Political Economy have been changed, or have progressed, since the time of Adam Smith.

2. What different definitions have been given of Value, Rent, Capital, Profits, Price and Credit? Give reasons for your preference of any one definition, and subdivide those which are capable of sub-division.

3. What elements enter into the Cost of Production, and in what proportion? Why does "market" differ from "natural" value?

4. Contrast the opinions of J. S. Mill with those of McCulloch on peasant-proprietor tenures, and give your reasons for adhering to one or the other.

5. Describe tenant-right as it exists, or is claimed, in Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy, and the various provinces of India. If any traces of a common law on the subject exist in India, point them out.

6 To what laws of Political Economy are the following opposed, and on what grounds have they been defended?

(*a*) The Ryotwarry system.

(*b*) Periodical leases for a longer period than one year and increase of assessment.

(*c*) Export Duties.

(*d*) The Opium and Salt Monopolies.

7. What is the amount in any recent year, and what has been the annual rate of increase, of the Indian revenue? Wherein does the incidence of taxation in India differ from that of most European states?

8. What circumstances determine the course of Exchange, inland and foreign?

9. Trace the effects of the Russian and American wars on India in trade, prices, currency, the production of food, and the social condition of the various classes of its inhabitants, European and Native.

10. What are the doctrines of the two opposing schools of currency and banking? Illustrate your reply by facts taken from England, Scotland, and India. On what grounds has the use of gold as a legal tender in India been opposed?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. George Smith.

Civilization in Europe. English Literature in the reign of George III.

1. Define "Civilization." What, according to Guizot, are its ultimate facts and its great principles, and to which does Guizot confine himself? Wherein does modern European civilization differ from that of the ancient Empires and Asia at the present time, and how do you account for the difference?

2. What influence, for good and evil, had the Church, as distinguished from Christianity, on European society from the beginning of the fourth to the end of the eighteenth century?

3. Describe the principal institutions of Feudalism. What is the relation between Chivalry and Feudalism? Contrast the present state of India with that of any period of the feudal history of Europe.

4. Trace the first germs and the rise of Representative Government.

5. State Guizot's theory of Royalty in its various forms. What light does the history of Royalty in Europe throw on the present state of India?

6. Wherein did the Municipal system of the Roman Empire differ from the Burgher system of Europe?

7. Give a classified list of the principal English authors whose works were published during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and the names of their works.

8. Who wrote, and what are the subjects of—

The False Alarm.

The Schoolmistress.

Caractacus.
The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse.
Ella.
The Flowers of the Forest.

9. What change took place in the character of English literature, especially poetry, during the half century? Illustrate your reply by references to authors and their works.

10. In what forms did the influence of party show itself on English literature during the reign of George III.?

11. Contrast the works of the great historians of this period.

12. Estimate the influence of Dr. Johnson on the language, the philosophical spirit, the critical taste and the literature generally of his day.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, B. A.

Subject for Essay.

The policy pursued by England towards the French Republic and Empire.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, B. A.

1. What is the ground of the distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities of Body? Enumerate the Primary Qualities, and show how they may all be derived from the single relation of the Body to Space.

2. Explain the process by which we become conscious of an external world: pointing out the offices of the Locomotive Faculty and our Bodily frame in leading us to this result.

3. What different views of perception are implied by the words 'Realist' and 'Idealist?' Show what inconsistencies have been pointed out in Sir W. Hamilton's claim to be considered a Natural Realist. To which of the two classes of thinkers should you say that Mill belongs? Point out what contributions were made to the Theory of Perception by Locke, Leibnitz, Berkeley, and Hume.

4. Examine Mill's definition of Matter as 'a Permanent Possibility of Sensation.' Is a similar definition equally applicable to mind? Mention the ultimate difficulty of such a definition in regard to mind.

5. Explain the terms Extension—Protension—Intension. What use does Sir W. Hamilton make of them in his account of the emotion of Sublimity? Give an analysis of the feeling of Beauty: and examine the statement that it is derived from the perception of Unity in Variety.

6. What is meant by the doctrine of Unconscious Mental Modifications? of what sort of proof is it susceptible? Derive arguments from the phenomena of Insanity, and of the 'Minimum Visibile.' What is its connexion with the doctrine of the Association of Ideas?

7. Explain psychologically the relation of Will to Desire. Would you class desire among the Conative or the Emotional Faculties, (using Sir W. Hamilton's nomenclature)?

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, B. A.

1. "Logic is the Science of the Formal Laws of Thought." "Logic is the Science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence."

Who are the authors of these definitions? Point out the difference in their views of the nature and province of Logic.

2. Compare the different accounts which have been given of the relation between Subject and Predicate in a proposition.

3. State Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the Quantification of the Predicate. How is it combated by Mill?

4. Show that Language is necessary, not merely to the communication, but also to the formation of Thought. In what sense must the word Language be used?

5. Correct Whately's account of Property and Accident. Give the true distinction between Generic and Specific Property. Confute or justify the statement that all the attributes of an *Individual* are Inseparable Accidents.

6. "Nothing ever was, or can be, proved by Syllogism, which was not known, or assumed to be known, before." Examine this.

7. Prove that if either premiss of a Syllogism is particular, the conclusion is particular.

8. What is the ground of Induction? What methods will help you to distinguish a True from a False Induction? When does our Empirical Induction become a Scientific one? Illustrate by reference to the discovery of the Laws of Planetary Orbits.

9. "Of two contradictory propositions, one must be true and the other false." State the two Laws of Thought on

which this assertion is grounded. Show also that these laws express the formal conditions of every act of conception.

10. Examine the following arguments:—

(i) "God cannot sin; therefore He is not omnipotent."

(ii) "The laws of Nature imply a Divine Lawgiver."

(iii) "Miracles, being contrary to experience, cannot be true."

(iv) "A body in motion not acted on by any force, if it diverges from a straight line, must go either to the right hand or to the left: but there is no reason why it should do one of these rather than the other; therefore it will continue to move in a straight line.

(v) Achilles and the Tortoise.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

N. B.—The questions marked *a* and *b* are offered as alternatives. The candidate is not to answer both.

1. What phases of moral speculation are indicated by the expressions "morality of consequences" and "independent morality?" State the modifications of the theory of Morals put forth by Hobbes, Cudworth, Hutcheson, Price and Paley.

2. Who originated the ethical division of the four Cardinal Virtues? Give the analysis that underlies the scheme. How was it supplemented by the Schoolmen? What scheme has a modern moralist proposed as a substitute?

3. The question whether or not our desires and affections are selfish, is one that has divided moralists—Give the arguments on both sides, and estimate their force.

4. Define Right, Obligation, Duty, Ought, Virtue, Vice, Sin.

5. In Ethics, as usually treated, an accurate distinction is not made between Psychology and Ethics proper—Indicate the province of each with respect to the phenomena of our moral nature. Expound Sir J. Mackintosh's distinction between the Theory of Moral Sentiments and the Criterion of Morality.

6*a*. What use does Whewell make of Law in constructing his system of Morality? On what ground does he claim for his system the character of Independent Morality?

Or *b*. State and criticise Mackintosh's Theory of Conscience.

7*a*. How does Whewell reconcile the immutability of morality with the variations in moral rules found amongst men?

Or *b*. How does Mackintosh deal with the same subject?

8. Show that a man who performs an action concerning the moral propriety of which he stands in doubt is guilty of wrong-doing.

9*a*. The auther of 'Ecce Homo' wishes to continue unknown: but a friend of his, suspecting who is the writer, taxes him with the authorship of the book. Can he reconcile the effort at concealment with strict morality? Give reasons.

Or *b*. Is an advocate justified in making a false profession of belief in his client's innocence? Discuss the case.

10. Exhibit the relation of Resentment (*a*) to self-defence, and (*b*) to Justice.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

N. B.—The questions marked *a* and *b* are offered as alternatives. The candidate is not to answer both.

1. Kant classified the theistic arguments constructed by the speculative reason as Ontological, Cosmological and Physico-Theological—Give a brief sketch of each.

2. What are the two conditions of the proof of a Deity, according to Hamilton? He affirms that these are supplied by Psychology—How so?

3. What may we suppose to be the source of the Dualistic theory of two co-ordinate powers hostile to each other, prevalent in some Oriental nations? How does Theism reconcile these conflicting phenomena, and to what conclusion regarding the relation between God and man is it led in doing so?

4. The correspondence between the order observable in external nature and the constitution of man illustrates the Divine Wisdom—Indicate some points of this correspondence.

5. The prevalence of general laws and a universal order would seem at first sight inconsistent with the doctrine of Providence. How may it be shown that Providence extends and adapts itself to all the particular circumstances of individuals, without supposing an arbitrary interference with the existing order?

6. Exhibit the method by which the Theist constructs his conception of the character of God?

7. Conceive a Pyrrhonist speaking to a Theist as follows:—

'God, you say, is intelligence, consciousness, reason, truth; and, if we let you go on, you will tell us presently that He is love and joy, active power and liberty, wisdom, justice, foresight, holiness, anything you please. But do you not perceive that you are the dupe of a play of the imagination, which is thus making to itself an idol of human elements? Thought, love, joy, and liberty are but modes and relations of your particular being, that is to say, the accidental and changeable forms of a little being wandering in a corner of

the earth in the midst of infinite space. 'Can you call that atom, more or less amplified, a God?'

How may the Theist reply?

8 *a*. There is no valid ground for apprehending that the death of the body involves the destruction of our spiritual being, apart altogether from the positive arguments for immortality. *Show this.

8*b*. Or: Though moral government cannot be said to be perfect in the present world—virtue not being always manifestly rewarded, nor vice punished—how may it be shown from the *tendency* of virtuous action, that the Power which guides the world is on the side of virtue?

9. Observation is incapable of discovering to us the efficiency which we cannot but believe to be at work in causing the sequences of nature. Now, our notion of power being derived from our own consciousness, it may be plausibly argued that we cannot, with propriety, transfer it to unintelligent agents, such as forces known or unknown. Assume these positions to be true—and construct an argument for the existence and ever-present activity of a personal God.

10. Lactantius states the following deliemma from Epicurus:

"The Deity is either willing to take away all evil, but is not able to do so, in which case he is not omnipotent; or he is able to remove the evil, but is not willing, in which case he is not benevolent: or he is neither willing nor able, which is a denial of the Divine perfections; or he is both able and willing to do away with the evil, and yet it exists."

What reply may the Theist make?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, B. A.

1. What light does the History of Philosophy throw on the possibility of Metaphysics as a Science?

2. The place and value of Pythagoreanism in Greek speculation.

3. Point out the relation to the philosophy of Plato of (i) the New Academy, (ii) New-Platonism: (iii) the Florentine Platonists: (iv) Cambridge Platonists.

4. What is meant by Philosophical Method? Compare the methods of Socrates, Bacon, DesCartes.

5. State Comte's fundamental doctrine of the evolution of the Sciences. Illustrate by reference to astronomy, meteorology, medicine, arithmetic, spirit-rapping: pointing out in which of his three stages you consider each to be.

6. "The controversy between Nominalism and Realism is one of the turning points in the history of thought, being its first struggle to emancipate itself from the dominion of verbal abstractions." Justify this statement.

7. "The philosophy of Condillac is only Lockism compelled to know itself." Examine this, and state the historical connexion between the two thinkers.

8. Origin, character, and value of the Scottish Philosophy. Trace its influence among French thinkers.

9. Give an account of the Hindu system, the 'Sankhya of Kapila,' and compare it with the scepticism of Hume (i) in regard to method: (ii) in regard to results.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. D. Don.

1. "No testimony can reach to the supernatural: testimony can apply only to apparent sensible facts; testimony can only prove an extraordinary and perhaps inexplicable occurrence or phenomenon." Show that, even were this admitted, it does not affect the miracles of Christ and his apostles.

2. In human actions the free will of man interposes as a special cause among the physical causes of the material world, and produces results which would not have been brought about by the invariable sequence of mere physical causes. Argue from this the possibility of miracles, and show that a miracle is not, strictly speaking, a *violation* of the laws of nature.

3. It has been alleged that Christian apologists prove the *doctrine by the miracle and the miracle by the doctrine.* Point out the misconception which underlies this objection.

4. Butler argues the *importance* of Christianity against a certain class of objectors, showing that it serves important purposes in all ages, even when viewed simply as a republication of natural religion. How so?

5. If one should refuse to consider the evidence in favour of revelation on the ground of an antecedent presumption against it, as not in accordance with the ordinary course of nature, how would you show that the objection is not valid (*a*) in reference to a revelation given at the beginning of the world, nor (*b*) at any subsequent period?

6. Paley bases an argument for Christianity on the circumstance that the Gospel morality commends certain qualities and omits to commend others. What is its nature?

7. Assuming it to be proved that the first propagators of Christianity published a miraculous story, and gave proof of

their own sincere belief therein by labours and sufferings,—how may it be shown (*a*) that the story was true; (*b*) that it was the same as Christians in our day believe?

8. In His discourses with His contemporaries, Jesus Christ often speaks as if His *ipse dixit* was enough to warrant faith, without an appeal to His works. How would you vindicate the reasonableness of such faith?

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—MR. INGRAM.

1. What are the different kinds of government, and to which would you refer the English Government?

2. A man's moral duty may be opposed to his legal duty; Can you give an instance of this conflict of duties?

3. Attempts have been made in all countries to limit the rate of interest; do you approve of this policy, or would you have contracts of usury free?

4. What is Evidence, and what is Proof? On what ground is hearsay evidence rejected?

5. How far would you make lunatics and madmen criminally responsible? What is the rule of English law on this subject?

6. What are the advantages which might be expected to follow a codification of the entire law of a country?

7. Can you explain the differences of view which give rise to the Historical and Analytic schools of law?

8. An attempt is now being made in England to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister; what are the arguments for or against the proposed change?

9. What is the policy of those rules of law which forbid perpetuity in the settlements of property?

10. In what way does a system of ready and simple conveyancing affect the value of land in a country?

11. What do you consider to be the distinction between civil and criminal law?

12. What is a legal fiction? Give an instance of one, and state what is the object of legal fictions?

MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

1. Show how to find the general term in the expansion of $(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \&c.)^n$, where n may be $+^{ve}$ or $-^{ve}$, integral or fractional.

What symmetrical form may the general term be made to assume when n is a $+^{ve}$ integer?

Find the co-efficient of x^5 in $(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \&c.)^{-1}$

2. When is an infinite series said to be convergent, and when divergent?

Show the harmonic series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \&c.$ *ad infinitum* is divergent.

If the terms of the series $u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \&c.$ be all positive, and if the limit of $n u_n$, when n is indefinitely increased, be not zero, the series is divergent.

3. If $\frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}, \frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be two consecutive fractions converging to $\frac{a}{b}$ then $p_{n-1} q_n - p_n q_{n-1} = (-1)^n$: and show that there cannot be a fraction whose numerator and denominator are respectively less than p_n and q_n which approaches nearer than $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ to $\frac{a}{b}$.

Find the solutions in positive integers of the equation $11x + 79 = 308$.

4. (*a*) If a be less than b, prove that $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{a+b}$ is increased by adding the same quantity to a and b.

(*b*) Prove that

$(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \&c + a_n)^n > n^n (a_1 . a_2 . a_3 a_x)$

a_1 a_2 &c a_n being positive quantities.

5. If n be a prime number, show that $1 + \lfloor n - 1$ is divisible by n.

Hence show that if n be any prime number, and r any number less than n, then $\lfloor r - 1 \lfloor n - r + (-1)^{r-1}$ is divisible by n.

6. Prove that in an equation with real co-efficients imaginary roots occur in pairs.

One of the roots of the equation

$$x^4 + 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$$

is $-1 + \sqrt{-1}$; what are its other roots?

7. Find the limit to the number of possible roots in an equation in which $2t + 1$ terms are wanting, the deficient group being between two terms of the same sign.

State generally what may be known about the roots of an equation with numerical co-efficients by simple inspection.

8. Approximate by Horner's method to a root of the equation

$$10x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x = 100000$$

Carry the approximation to 4 places of decimals.

9. Show *a priori* that there will be 4 different values of con $\frac{\theta}{2}$ and also of sin $\frac{\theta}{2}$ when either of them are given in terms of sin θ.

Show that tan θ expressed in terms of sin 4θ will have 4 values, and find them.

10. Prove, independently of differentiation, that

$$\mathrm{Log}_a \sin(x + n'') - \mathrm{Log}_a \sin x = \frac{1}{\mathrm{Log}_e\, a} \left\{ \cot x.\ h - \mathrm{cosec}^2 x.\ \frac{h^2}{1.2} + \&c \right\} \text{ where } h = \frac{\pi\, n}{180.60.60}$$

Explain how, by the aid of this formula, the tables of proportional parts attached to the ordinary tables of logarithmic sines, tangents &c. may be constructed. Explain what happens when x is small or nearly $= 90°$.

11. Show that when θ is indefinitely diminished, the limit of $(\cos \theta)^{\frac{a}{\theta}}$ is 1, a being a fixed quantity.

Assuming Demoivre's theorem, develope the cosine of an angle in a series of powers of its circular measure.

12. Prove that the series $\tan a - \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 a + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 a -$ &c. *ad infinitum* is $= n\pi + a$ where n is zero or such a $+^{ve}$ or $-^{ve}$ integer as will make $n\pi + a$ lie between $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2}$. When is the preceding series convergent?

If $\tan \theta = \theta$ show that approximately $\theta = 4{\cdot}4934$.

13. Investigate the relation between the spherical excess and the area of a triangle on the unit sphere. Prove a formula connecting the spherical excess with the sides of a triangle.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. Lobb, M. A.

1. Show that the general equation of the first degree between two variables represents a straight line. Find the equation to a straight line in the form $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

ABC is a triangle right-angled at C: draw AE, BF perpendicular and equal to AC, BC respectively; join AF, BE, and draw CD perpendicular to AB. Then the three lines AF, BE, CD will meet in one point.

2. Show that the equation of the circle circumscribing the Δ ABC is $\beta\gamma \sin A + \gamma\alpha \sin B + \alpha\beta \sin C = 0$. $\alpha = 0$; $\beta = 0$; $\gamma = 0$; being the equations of the three sides of the triangle.

Find the equations of the tangents to the circle at the vertices of the triangle, and show that the three points in which they intersect each the opposite sides are in the same straight line: write down the equation of the straight line in which these three points are situated.

3. Find the equation to the Parabola referred to two tangents as axes.

Show that two Parabolas cannot touch each other in more than one point.

4. Find the locus of the middle points of a given system of parallel chords in an ellipse.

A tangent to an ellipse is a chord of a concentric circle, whose radius is equal to the distance between the ends of the axes of the ellipse: show that the straight lines which join the ends of the chord to the centre are conjugate diameters.

5. On any diameter PQ of a Parabola a distance PQ is taken; show that Q′, the point of intersection of AQ, SP will trace out a circle, an ellipse, an hyperbola, or a parabola, according as PQ is taken equal to the abscissa, focal distance, or ordinate of the point P, or is constant.

6. Taking the general equation of the second degree

$$a x^2 + b x y + c y^2 + d x + e y + f = 0$$

prove that $a + c$, $b^2 - 4 a c$, are unaltered by any transformation of the co-ordinate axes, provided the axes remain rectangular.

7. Determine the nature, position, and magnitude of the conic section whose equation is

$$(y + x)^2 - cx - 3c^2 = 0.$$

8. Show that any straight line drawn through a given point cutting a plane curve of the second degree in two points is divided harmonically by the given point, the curve, and the polar of the given point.

What are the diagonals of a complete quadrilateral? Show that if a quadrilateral be circumscribed about a conic section, any one of the diagonals is the polar of the intersection of the other two.

9. Define a Plane; and apply your definition in finding the equation to the Plane.

Find the conditions that must be satisfied in order that a plane may be drawn through two assigned lines.

10. Show that the Hyperboloid of one sheet may be generated by a straight line.

What is meant by a Skew Surface?

11. Determine the nature and position of the Surface whose equation is

$$z^2 - xy - x^2 = 0.$$

What are the sections of this surface parallel to the planes of xy and zy respectively?

12. Find the equation to an osculating plane to a curve of double curvature, and show that the two parts of the curve near the point of contact usually lie on opposite sides of the plane.

Find the condition that they may lie on the same side of the plane.

What are the kinds of inflexion that may exist in a curve of double curvature?

13. Investigate the formulæ for the transformation of co-ordinates in passing from one system of three rectangular axes to another having the same origin.

Show that the equation of a surface $yz + xz + xy = a^2$ may be reduced to the form

$$x^2 - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{2} = a^2$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—MR. S. LOBB, M. A.

1. Define a limit. Show that the limit of $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ lies between 2 and 3 when x is indefinitely increased, and that when θ is indefinitely diminished $\mathrm{L}^t (\cos \theta)^{\tan \theta} = 1$.

2. Find the differential co-efficients of

$$(\tan x)^{\sec x}, \quad \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{e \sin x}{1 + e^x \cos x}\right), \quad \cfrac{x^2}{1 - \cfrac{x^2}{1 - \cfrac{x^2}{1 - \ldots}}}$$

3. If the fraction $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ assume the form $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ for a given value of the variable, prove that the limiting value of this fraction is the same as that of $\frac{\phi^1(x)}{\psi^1(x)}$ whether that value be finite or not.

Evaluate the fractions

$\frac{\sec^n x}{e^{\tan x}}$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, and $\frac{\frac{1}{2} m^2 \theta^2 + \cos m\theta - 1}{\frac{1}{2} n^2 \theta^2 - n\theta \sin n\theta - \cos n\theta + 1}$ when $\theta = 0$.

4. If $\tan' \theta = \frac{y}{x}$, find in terms of, y, θ, $\frac{dy}{d\theta}$, $\frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2}$, what values are to be substituted for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when the independent variable is changed from x to θ.

5. Investigate Lagrange's theorem for the expansion of $f(y)$ in a series of ascending powers of x when $y = z + x\,\phi\,(y)$.

Expand $\sin y$ in powers of x when $y = z + x \sin y$.

6. Investigate the conditions that a function of two independent variables may have a maximum or minimum value.

Given $u = x^3 . y^2 . (a - x - y)$, find the values of x and y that u may be a maximum or minimum.

7. If ϕ be the angle between the normal and radius vector of a polar curve, and ρ the rad. of curvature $\rho = \dfrac{r \sec \phi}{1 - \dfrac{d\phi}{d\theta}}$.

8. Trace the following curves,

$$\text{(i)}\quad y = \frac{x^2}{a} . \frac{x + a}{x - a} .$$

$$\text{(ii)}\quad r = a\ .\ \frac{\theta^2 - \pi^2}{\theta} .$$

9. Show how to determine the curve which touches any number of curves of a given form, and described after a given law.

Find the curve whose tangent cuts off from the axes a constant area: the axes being first rectangular, secondly oblique.

10. (*a*) Integrate $\dfrac{dx}{x(1 + x + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$; $\dfrac{dx}{x^4 - 1}$; and $\dfrac{d\theta}{\sin^4 \theta . \cos^4 \theta}$.

(*b*) Find $\displaystyle\int_0^{2a} x \operatorname{versin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a} . dx$, and $\displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^x x^n . dx$

(*c*) Show that $\displaystyle\int x^m (a + b x^n)^{\frac{p}{q}} . dx$ can be rationalised when $\dfrac{m+1}{n}$ is an integer, or $\dfrac{m+1}{n} + \dfrac{p}{q}$ is an integer.

11. If $f(x)$ remain finite and continuous while x varies from a to b, show that $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx =$ the limit of the sum of all the corresponding values of $f(x)\,dx$.

Illustrate this geometrically.

12. Find the area of the curve $y = a\,x^n$ between $x = a$ and $x = \beta$: and from your result deduce the area of the hyperbola $xy = a$ between the same limits.

Under what circumstances are the curves represented by the equation $y = a\,x^n$ rectifiable?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Assuming the Parallelogram of forces in the case of two equal forces, deduce thence its truth generally.

If n forces are represented completely by the lines PA, PB, PC, ... PN, shew that their resultant will be represented completely by n times the line PG, where G is the position of the centre of gravity of n equal particles placed respectively at A, B, C, ... N.

2. If any number of forces act on a body in one plane, obtain the conditions of equilibrium.

Shew that, by taking moments about three different axes perpendicular to the plane, the same condition of equilibrium can in general be obtained. In what cases will the three resulting equations not be independent?

3. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a pyramid: also of the portion of the surface of a sphere intercepted between two parallel planes.

A body has the form of the solid cut out of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ on the positive side of the plane of yz

by the cone $y^2 + z^2 = x^2 \tan a^2$ &c. Shew that the centre of gravity of the body is distant $\frac{3r}{4} \cos^2 \frac{a}{2}$ from the centre of the sphere. Prove that if the centre of gravity of its surface coincide with that of its mass, $\cos a$ must be either $\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{15}{17}$.

4. State the laws of Friction employed in statical investigations. With what limitations will they give approximate results?

A string of length a, and which will stretch to double its length under a tension n times its own weight, is at rest on a horizontal plane between which and the string the co-efficient of friction is μ. Shew that its extension cannot exceed $\frac{\mu a}{2n}$.

5. Enunciate fully the principle of Virtual Velocities: shew in what way the principle fails when an extensible string is part of the system in equilibrium.

In a fixed spherical bowl of radius r, two spheres of respective weights P and Q and the sum of whose radii is r, are at rest. Employ the principle of Virtual Velocities to shew that the pressure between P and Q is $PQ \left\{ P^2 + PQ + Q^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

6. If the velocity of a moving point in a given direction be v at the instant t, shew that its acceleration in the same direction at the same time is $\frac{d}{dt}(v)$.

Employing polar co-ordinates, the velocity perpendicular to the radius vector at time t is $r \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ but the acceleration at the same instant is not $\frac{d}{dt}\left(r \frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)$. Shew that this result is not at variance with the preceding.

7. One man walks along the straight road AB with uniform velocity. Another man walks along the straight road ACD with equal velocity, and was at C when the first man was at A: I walk so as to keep these two men in a line with me. Shew that I walk in a parabola, and that its latus rectum is 2 AC.

8. A plane is inclined α to the plane of the horizon. A particle of elasticity e is projected at an angle β to the inclined plane and at an angle $\alpha + \beta$ to the plane of the horizon. Find its range on the inclined plane.

If it returns to the point of projection after n bounds, prove

$$\tan \alpha . \tan \beta = \frac{1 - e}{1 - e^n}$$

9. Having given that the earth describes an ellipse under the action of the force of the sun situate in one focus, deduce the law of the force.

Shew that the length of the year is independent of the eccentricity of the orbit, supposing the axis major to remain invariable.

10. Enunciate the principle of the Conservation of Momentum and of the Conservation of Areas. Two particles of weights P and Q are connected by a string of length a, and are at rest on a smooth horizontal table with the string tight, when P is projected perpendicularly to the string, and in contact with the table with velocity V. Determine the position of each particle at time t.

Shew that the radius of curvature of P's orbit at the point of its projection, is $a \frac{P + Q}{Q}$.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Define density and specific gravity.

Given that one cubic foot of mercury weighs as much as thirteen cubic feet of water. If the density of water be the unit of density, and the specific gravity of mercury be the unit of specific gravity, find the specific gravity of a substance the density of which is ρ.

2. Define the "pressure at a point within a fluid;" and deduce, strictly from your definition that if a fluid is at rest under the force of gravity only, then the pressure varies as the depth below the surface, supposing the pressure at the surface to be zero.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium when a body floats freely in fluid.

Two equal and similar rods are rigidly fixed at right angles to each other, one end of each being united: and float in fluid in a vertical plane. Shew that there will be two or four positions of equilibrium according as the density of the rods is greater or less than one-third that of the fluid. Ascertain in each case which are positions of stable equilibrium.

4. Distinguish "resultant pressure" from "whole normal pressure."

A sphere of radius a is just filled with fluid of density ρ and kept at rest. Shew that the whole horizontal pressure on the sphere is $\pi^2 g \rho a^3$.

5. A fluid mass is in rotation about a vertical axis in a state of relative equilibrium. Shew that the surfaces of equal pressure are paraboloids of revolution.

Fluid just filling a hollow sphere is made to rotate about a vertical diameter with such velocity, that the whole pressure

on the sphere is double of what it was when at rest. Shew that the points of the sphere at which the pressure is then greatest, are vertically distant one-third the radius below its centre.

6. A vessel can rotate about a fixed horizontal axis and contains some fluid. The vessel is symmetrical with respect to a vertical plane through the axis. Determine the condition that the equilibrium may be stable.

A right circular hollow cylinder, having its centre of gravity at the middle point of its axis, can rotate about a horizontal axis through that point and is at rest with its axis vertical. Determine how much fluid can be placed in it without disturbing the stability of the equilibrium: and shew that unless the height of the cylinder exceeds $\sqrt{2}$ times the radius of the base, the cylinder might be filled without the equilibrium becoming unstable.

7. Describe an experiment from which it can be inferred that the pressure of an elastic fluid varies as the density; and from the result of that experiment prove the law.

A right circular closed cylinder of height a is filled with air of specific gravity σ and of pressure ω and placed with its axis vertical. Find the pressure (p_1) at the top and (p_2) at the bottom, and shew that the pressure at a point half way between the top and bottom is the geometric mean between p_1 and p_2.

8. Describe Smeaton's Air-pump: shew which valves are open and which shut during one ascent and one descent of the piston. When the receiver is half exhausted, find approximately at what points of one ascent and one descent the valves respectively open and shew

9. A vessel is kept filled with fluid. Determine the velocity of efflux at a small hole placed at a given distance below the top.

A cylinder of height h, with its axis vertical, stands on a horizontal plane, and is kept filled with fluid. Prove that, if a small hole be made in its side, the stream of fluid cannot fall on the horizontal plane at a greater distance than h from the base of the cylinder.

10. Obtain the Equation of Continuity, when an elastic fluid moves along a tube of small bore.

In a tube containing elastic fluid, the points A and B are at a finite distance apart. At any instant, the rate at which the fluid passes into the space AB at the point A, is the rate at which the quantity of fluid then within the space AB would pass in one second: and the rate at which the fluid is passing out of the space AB at the point B, is n times this rate. Shew that the time each particle of fluid is passing from A to B is $\frac{\log n}{n-1}$ seconds.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. The index of refraction from vacuum into each medium being known, describe an experiment from the result of which the index of refraction from one medium into another may be inferred.

If certain quantities of fluids which do not mix be poured into a vertical cylinder at the bottom of which lies a rupee, shew that the apparent depth of the rupee below the surface is independent of the order in which the liquids are placed.

2. A ray of light is refracted through a prism of glass in a plane perpendicular to its edge: shew that the deviation is towards the thicker part of the prism. Prove that when the

deviation is a minimum, the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.

3. If a pencil of light is refracted through a thin lens, shew that the ray which passes through the centre of the lens, suffers no deviation.

The radius of a concave spherical mirror is a: in its axis is placed a double convex lens of focal length f: and at a distance f from the lens, and on the same axis, is placed a small object. Shew that the image of the small object formed by rays which, after passing through the lens, are reflected at the mirror, is magnified $\frac{a}{2f}$ times.

4. Explain the formation of primary and secondary focal lines when an oblique pencil is refracted at a plane surface.

An eye close to the surface of a tank views the level bottom of the tank by secondary pencils. Shew that the bottom of the tank will appear an oblate spheroid.

5. Describe Ramsden's eye piece, stating the relative focal lengths of the two lenses, and their positions with respect to each other, and to the focus of the object glass, when in adjustment.

This combination can be made achromatic, by taking certain numerical relations between the disposable quantities: why is this not done?

6. What effect is produced by precession in the longitude of a star, and what in its latitude?

What effect does nutation produce in the motion of the first point of Aries along the equinoctial?

7. Define the line of collimation of a telescope. Supposing a transit instrument incapable of reversal, and otherwise in perfect adjustment, shew how the amount of collimation error may be ascertained.

Explain the method of determining the latitude of a

terrestrial station by observations made with a transit instrument which moves in the prime vertical.

8. What methods were there for determining the longitude of New York from Greenwich, before the Electric Telegraph was in operation.

On leaving Calcutta, I observe by the Fort Ball that my chronometer on 1st Jan. was 5m. 15sec. slow, and was losing at the rate of 5 seconds per day. On the following 1st Feb. my chronometer marked 1h. 30m. 30sec. when the sun came to his greatest meridian altitude, and for that day, the Equation of Time Table in the Nautical Almanac shewed the sun 3m. 15sec. in advance of his mean place. What was my longitude from Calcutta on 1st Feb. ?

9. Shew that the apparent path of a planet in the ecliptic is alternately advancing and retrograding, but on the whole advancing.

In the case of an inferior planet of which the greatest elongation is α, shew that the periods of advancing and retrograding are as $\pi + 2\alpha : \pi - 2\alpha$ (the orbits of the planets being supposed circular.)

10. Shew that there would arise two equal tides in 24 hours from the action of the moon alone. Explain the cause of spring tides : and shew that maximum and minimum spring tides will occur.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. L.

1. How may Morphia and Strychnia be chemically distinguished, and how may they be identified ?

2. What is the composition of healthy urine, and what are the chemical properties of its leading constituents ?

3. Describe the preparation of Ether, and explain the chemical changes which occur during the process.

4. To what class of chemical products does Aniline belong, how is it manufactured, and to what uses is it applied?

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. L.

1. How may Permanganate of Potash be obtained? To what uses is it applied?

2. How would you conduct a quantitative analysis of an alloy of copper, zinc, tin and lead?

3. Explain the terms Isomorphous and Isomeric, and illustrate your answer by examples.

4. How is Aluminium obtained, what are its physical and chemical properties, and to what use is it applied?

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Explain why the heat of the sun can be concentrated with a glass lens, so as to burn any substance placed in its focus; while that of an ordinary fire cannot be so concentrated.

2. Explain why the interior of continents or large tracts of land are subject to greater extremes of summer and winter temperature than coast tracts or islands under the same latitude.

3. A closed vessel of sheet copper, the volume of which $= v$, contains air at a pressure $= p$ and a temperature $= t^\circ C$. What will be the pressure of the contained air when the

vessel and its contents are heated to a temperature of t_1° C. The linear co-efficient of expansion of copper is 0.0000172; the volumetric co-efficient of expansion of air at 0° C = 0.00367. These being constants are to be given in figures in the formula.

4. Describe in detail the different methods of magnetising steel bars, and the precautions necessary to enable them to preserve their magnetism for a lengthened period. What is meant by the saturation of a magnetised bar?

5. What special meaning does the term 'energy' bear in Physics? Illustrate your description by examples.

6. Enumerate the conditions necessary to the production of a Voltaic current. Shew how variations of the form, size and material of the parts of a Voltaic series affect (*a*) the quantity, and (*b*) the intensity of the current.

7. Describe the spheroidal condition of fluids. How has it been proved that there is no contact between the fluid and the heated surface?

BOTANY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. L.

1. Define the terms, Arillus, Axil, Bulb, Carpel, Connate, Corm, Dicœcious, Drupe, Follicle, Introrse, Pinnate, Vexillum.

2. Describe the structure and functions of a leaf, and mention any modifications in form and structure which appear to you to be designed for the purpose of adapting individual plants to meet exceptional conditions.

3. Describe the structure of an Ovule, and the principal varieties met with as to position and form.

4. Distinguish between the natural orders Apocyneæ and Asclepiadaceæ—Convolvulaceæ and Solanaceæ.

5. Give the characters of the natural order Leguminosæ and of the different sub-orders into which it is usually divided, and enumerate one or more genera belonging to each sub-order.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. L.

1. Give as full an account as you can of the habitat, structure and mode of production of the Acalephæ.

2. Describe fully any Human Entozoon with which you may be acquainted.

3. What are the distinguishing characters of the Wading Birds? Enumerate any individual examples of the group with which you may be familiar.

4. Describe any two species of the Genus Felis met with in Bengal, giving an account at the same time of their general character and habits.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. L.

1. Compare and contrast the structure of a mucous, a synovial and a serous membrane.

2. Describe the structure and functions of the kidney.

3. Give as full a description as you can of the Digestive System of the class Insecta.

4. Describe the Circulatory System in Reptiles, Fishes and Crustacea.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—MR. H. F. BLANFORD.

1. What are Sir J. Herschel's and Captain Maury's views respectively with regard to the course of the trade winds and the cause of the Gulf Stream?

2. Describe an atoll, a barrier reef and a fringing reef, and give an outline of Mr. Darwin's process of investigation, whence it resulted that the two former prove long continued and slow submergence.

3. Which are the most rainy and which the rainless regions of the world? Specify in each case the local conditions affecting the rain-fall.

4. What regions are chiefly subject to cyclonic storms, and in what regions are they unknown? What does Sir J. Herschel suggest as the cause of cyclones?

5. What successive Zones of vegetation are met with in ascending the Himalaya or the Andes? Shew how these represent Botanic Zones in latitude.

6. It is frequently stated that the fauna and flora of each region is that for which it is pre-eminently fitted. Give the facts that have been adduced in opposition to this view, and draw your own conclusion.

7. To what periodical and local variations is the magnetism of the earth subject?

GEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Shew how the theory of a gradual change of the earth's surface is consistent with the existence of great breaks in the series of stratified formations of any given country.

2. What facts and arguments are adducible in opposition to the Wernerian view that Granite is the primeval formation? and what is the modern theory of granitic rocks?

3. What is the distinction between a '*vein*' and a '*bed*' of a mineral deposit? Is the common newspaper expression a 'vein of coal' scientifically correct?

4. What special meaning does the term '*contemporaneous*' convey in Geology?

5. The accompanying map and outline section of a country being given, fill in the latter with its geologic details.

6. What deposits of the Oolitic or Jurassic age are known in India?

7. Give the geological range of four of the following groups of animals—

Ammonites.	Pachyderms.
Goniatites.	Marsupials.
Enaliosaurians.	Trilobites.

MINERALOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Name the crystal forms that compose the models before you, and the systems to which they belong.

2. How are a rhombic-dodecahedron, a triakis-octohedron and a pentagonal dodecahedron derived from a cube?

3. What is the law of cleavage with reference to symmetry?

4. What is dimorphism? and give two instances of it in native minerals.

5. Give as full a mineralogical description as you can on mere inspection, (with or without determination of the species) of the two specimens before you.

6. Determine the six mineral specimens before you, giving a description of the characters on which you base your determination.

7. Give the chemical composition in symbols, of Cerasite, Malachite, Spinel, Orthoclase, Gypsum, Anhydrite, Siderite, Pyrolusite, Molybdenite.

8. Name the principle ores of Tin, Mercury, Silver and Lead, giving their Chemical Composition (in symbols or otherwise), in each case.

B. L. Examination, 1867.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—MR. T. D. INGRAM.

1. Define Jurisprudence. With what kindred sciences is it connected?

2. What is the proper meaning of the word "law?" Mention some of the senses in which it is generally used.

3. Define "right," a "sin," a "vice," a "crime," an "offence."

4. Law and Morals differ in the means which they employ in their operation, and in the nature of the actions which they seek to regulate. Explain this more fully.

5. What is Public Law, Private Law, International Law? Is the International Law a law in the proper sense of the word?

6. What is a Registration of Assurances, and what advantages are likely to arise from a system of such registration? What is a registration of Title?

7. What are the duties of a Judge and Jury respectively on the trial of a criminal case?

8. What are the advantages of requiring unanimity from a Jury?

9. In Scotland the jury may return a third verdict of "not proven;" would you recommend the adoption of this custom in our legal system?

10. Define the following words, "Constitution," "Sanction," "Eminent domain," "Allegiance," "Domicil," "Equity."

11. What is the "Corpus Juris Civilis?" Upon what was the Roman idea of a family based?

12. How did the Roman Law enter into the law of modern Europe?

13. How far were the Romans acquainted with the idea of an International law? What causes contributed to the growth of an International system among the nations of Europe?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—MR. T. D. INGRAM.

1. Define "status," "domicil." What are personal, real, and mixed statutes?

2. What law is administered in the High Courts of India, to Englishmen, to Hindoos, to Muhammedans? What law is administered in the Mofussil Courts?

3. How far is a foreigner liable to the law of the country in which he resides? To what law are an Ambassador and a Consul respectively liable?

4. How far is the position of a foreigner residing in India affected by a declaration of war between England and his own country?

5. Who are slaves according to Hindoo law? according to Muhammedan law? Is slavery recognized by the existing law of British India?

6. What is the writ of *Habeas Corpus?* In what cases and for what purposes can it be sued out?

7. For what reasons can a marriage be dissolved according to English, Hindoo, and Muhammedan law?

8. Mention some of the cases in which a man may redress his own wrong without having recourse to the law.

9. How far can an infant bind himself according to English; Hindoo; and Muhammedan law? How far can a married woman contract according to the same three systems?

10. Contrast the position of an alien in England and in British India.

11. How is a man's capacity to contract affected by drunkenness, lunacy, idiotcy respectively?

12. What impediments on the succession to a deceased person's property exist in the Hindoo and Muhammedan law? And what change has lately been made in this respect?

13. What are the duties of a guardian to his ward according to English law? according to Regulation law?

14. What law governs a contract? and what law regulates the remedy on that contract?

15. Within what degrees of consanguinity is Marriage forbidden according to the English; Hindoo; and the Muhammedan law?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—Mr. T. D. Ingram.

1. What is real, and what is personal property according to English Law? To which class does a lease for 50, and a lease for 1,000 years, belong?

2. Mention some of the tenures which formerly existed in England; and state which of them still prevail.

3. What is a fee-simple, a base fee, and a fee conditional? Give the history of the changes which the last has undergone.

4. Define a "reversion," a "remainder." What is the difference between a vested and a contingent remainder? and in what manner can a contingent remainder be destroyed?

5. Give a short sketch of the history of uses and trusts before and since the Statute of uses.

6. What is "descent" and what is "purchase?" In how many ways may property be acquired?

7. On the death of an intestate possessed of real and personal property, who succeeds according to English Law; according to Hindoo; according to Mahommedan Law?

8. What is contract? How many kinds of contract are there according to English Law, and what are the principal differences between them?

9. Explain the following rules: A simple contract requires a consideration to support it. A nude contract cannot give rise to an action. A past consideration will not support a contract.

10. What are the provisions of the 4th, and the 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds? Do they apply to the Natives of India?

11. What is a "devise," and what is a "bequest?" Mention some of the changes which have been introduced by the Indian Succession Act.

12. What is a partnership? What is the test for determining whether a man is a member of a partnership or not? How many kinds of partnership are known to the English Law?

13. What is "process," and what is "procedure?" Give a sketch of the process and procedure of a suit under Act VIII. of 1859.

14. At what age does minority cease in the English; the Hindoo; and the Muhammedan Law?

15. To what extent can a Testator dispose of his property according to the English; the Hindoo; and the Muhammedan Law.

CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. WILKINSON.

1. What is a "contract;" and how is it authenticated?

2. What is a "failure of consideration;" and can a simple contract be set aside because there is an inadequacy of consideration?

3. What is meant by "implied contract," "implied covenants," and "implied promise?"

4. What are a person's right in a thing of which he obtains possession by finding? and are any rights acquired by a *bonâ fide* purchaser of a thing that has been stolen?

5. Must the right of property in a thing sold and the right to the possession of it exist in the same person?

6. When does the ownership and risk pass from the seller to the buyer in the case, say, of a purchase in bulk of one thousand maunds of rice, the portion of the cargo on board a particular ship?

7. What is meant by time being of the essence of the contract? Give an instance where time would be so held, and where it would not?

8. Explain the doctrine of "caveat emptor." Is there any implied warranty of title in the case of persons selling in a special character, and of persons selling as owners?

9. What is a "lien," an "hypothecation," a "mortgage," an "equitable mortgage," and the "equity of redemption?"

10. What is the difference between a mortgage in Hindoo law and in English law?

11. What is a "tenancy at will," and a "tenancy on sufferance?" Where a lessee holds over after the expiration of his term and rent is subsequently received by the landlord, what class of tenant does he become, and upon what terms does he hold?

12. What is a "bailment?" What is necessary to constitute a "deposit;" and what are the general liabilities of a depositary?

13. What is a "del credere" agent; and what are the liabilities of brokers, factors, and commission agents, as between themselves and their principals?

14. When is a loss occasioned by negligence or misconduct not a loss from peril of the sea, although the sea does the mischief? And what is the general rule in cases of insurances with regard to the cause of loss?

EVIDENCE AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. WILKINSON.

1. What does the word "evidence," considered in relation to Law, include? And point out the distinction between "evidence" and "proof;" and "contempt" and "satisfactory" evidence.

2. Is there any difference in their value between documentary and parol evidence?

3. What is "hearsay" evidence, and why is it generally excluded? What are the cases in which the rule rejecting hearsay has been relaxed, and why?

4. Upon what principles are admissions and confessions received in evidence? Are verbal admissions deemed to be conclusive evidence against the party making them?

5. What are "privileged communications;" and upon what grounds does the law dispense with this kind of evidence? Give instances of privileged communications.

6. State the object of cross-examinations, and re-examination; and say, when may a party discredit his own witness?

7. What are "judgments in rem," and "judgments inter parties;" and show to what extent the former are binding on strangers? Are the latter binding for or against strangers?

8. What is meant by "Judicial notice," and what matters do courts judicially notice? State how the laws of a foreign country are proved in our courts.

9. In what cases does death, marriage, or bankruptcy not abate a suit?

10. How is a decree to be executed against a legal representative? and what is the form of an application for execution against him?

11. How are Written Statements to be drawn? for what reasons may they be rejected? and when must objections to them be taken?

12. Upon what grounds, and within what period will a review of judgment be allowed?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Define "wrongful gain," "wrongful loss," "dishonestly," and "valuable security."

2. If a soldier erroneously supposing his superior officer to be authorized to issue orders which are illegal, in obedience thereto, fires upon an inoffensive crowd and he kills a man; is he guilty of an offence under the Penal Code? State the reasons for your opinions.

3. In what instances and to what extent does the law allow the right of private defence; and upon what principle is the right founded?

4. When is a person said to abet the doing of an act?

A. instigates a child under 7 years of age to put poison into Z.'s food, and gives him the poison for that purpose—the child in consequence of the instigation puts the poison into the food of Y. who dies from the effects—Under what sections of the Code is A liable, if at all: and is the child liable to punishment?

5. Define the offence of "Waging war against the Queen." What amount of evidence would be necessary to prove the charge, and what is the punishment for the offence?

6. When is a person said to give false evidence; and what is the punishment for giving, and for fabricating, false evidence in order to procure a conviction of (1) a capital offence; (2) an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment for seven years.

7. Define a "public nuisance;" and say whether nuisances which only affect individuals can be the subject of an indictment?

8. When is "culpable homicide" not murder? What offence has been committed where one fires a gun, loaded

with powder only, into a crowded street, and a passer by is killed by the wadding? Where death follows from an illegal omission, upon what will the quality of the crime depend?

9. What is the difference between the offence of theft as defined in the Penal Code and Larceny? What facts are necessary to be proved before a person can be convicted of receiving stolen property?

10. Define "Criminal trespass" and "house breaking."

11. A. whose credit is stopped as a particular tradesman's, writes an order for goods from him in B.'s name, and thereby gets delivery of them, B afterwards pays for them. Has A committed any or what offence?

12. What is "defamation?" Upon what grounds is the offence made punishable by this and by the English Law? Under what circumstances are words, either written or spoken in respect of a person, justified, which would otherwise be defamatory and render the person speaking or publishing them liable to punishment?

13. In what cases may a Police officer arrest without a Warrant?

14. How is a jury to be constituted for the trial of Europeans, not British subjects, and Americans? and what proportion of voices is necessary for a verdict?

Honor Examination in Law, 1867.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. WILKINSON.

Note. Answers must be supported by authorities, and where an opinion is given, the reasons upon which it is founded must be stated.

1. Mention the different forms of adoption in Hindu Law; and state what are the conditions necessary to be observed for the adoption of a son.

What rights and disqualifications are created as respects the adopted son, by his adoption.

2. Will a Son adopted, with the permission of her husband, by a woman on whom her father's estate had devolved, be entitled to such estate on the death of his adoptive mother? Is an adoption by a childless Hindu of Vaisya class, of his sister's son, valid?

3. Can property derived by a mother from her son be succeeded to by her daughter?

4. Under the Mithila Law, can a widow succeed to her husband's share in a joint undivided ancestral estate?

5. Would property derived by a widow from her father pass, if she leaves no daughter, to her sister, or to the sister of her late husband? and say whether in the case of a sister's daughters and a grandson of her deceased husband only surviving her, the former or the latter would succeed to the property?

6. The proprietor of a talook in Benares died, leaving three sons. The eldest died leaving a son, and afterwards the second died without leaving male issue, but leaving his surviving two widows. On partition, what share of the property should the third son and grandson take; and what are the rights of the widows of the second son?

7. At what age does majority begin in Bengal, and in districts governed by the Mitacshera Law? and say whether a father, by any means, can postpone his son's majority?

8. To what extent can a Hindu by will bequeath his property ancestral or acquired, according to the Law current in Bengal, Madras and Bombay?

9. Could a Will made by a Hindu constituting his widow heiress to all his property, after excepting an assignment for defraying the expenses of his obsequies, be set aside by the widow, on the ground that it destroyed her rights as widow?

10. Has a Hindu Testator the power either by Hindu Law generally, or by that Law as it obtains in Bengal, of devising self-acquired property by way of remainder or executory devise upon an event which is to happen on the close of a life in being?

11. State concisely the Law of Partition as it prevails in Bengal and Benares.

What is a *Pollivin*: and say whether it can be partitioned when it belongs to an undivided family?

12. What is meant by Dower in the Mahomedan Law?

When does the period prescribed by the Law of Limitation begin to run against a Mahomedan woman's claim for Dower?

13. A Mahomedan of the Shiah sect by a deed of dower charged his whole estate with a certain sum when demanded by his wedded wife, but did not impignorate his estate to secure the sum put in settlement. The dower was not demanded during the lifetime of the husband, and his widow at his death took possession of the estate in satisfaction of her claim. Had she any lien upon the estate, or any power to alienate it in satisfaction of her claim?

14. Would a person related in the fourth degree of deseent to the common ancestor, who was in the sixth degree of the last legal proprietor, or one who was only related to such proprietor through females, succeed to the inheritance?

15. Where an endowment is wholly *wuqf*, when may the Mootawallee grant a lease of the property to extend beyond his lifetime, and when not?

16. How are marriages contracted according to Mahomedan Law? and say what is the effect *mootut*, *moowukkut*, *moozag*, and *mooullub* marriage respectively. In what ways may affinity be contracted or incurred?

17. Explain what is meant by pre-emption; and give some of its conditions. How is the right rendererd void, after it has been established?

GENERAL LAW AS ADMINISTERED IN H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS APPELLATE JURISDICTION, AND IN THE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO IT.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Is parol evidence admissible in a Mofussil Court to contradict the tenor of an instrument of absolute sale, and to shew that it was intended to operate conditionally? Give authority.

2. Are English rules of evidence strictly binding on our Mofussil Courts, *i. e.* self-proof of ancient documents; preliminary proof for introduction of secondary evidence; admission and effect of dying declarations; and similar rules, or how otherwise? What is the decision of H. M.'s Privy Council on this point?

3. What description of mortgage is a zur-i-peshgee lease? Is the lessee bound to render an account? Give your reasons.

4. How has the court construed the terms *mokurreree* and *istimraree* respectively, as applied to interests in land?

5. In what cases is a *benamee* owner of land precluded from refuting the nominal title as apparent upon the face of the *kowala*, or other instrument of conveyance?

6. The permanently settled estate of A is sold at a revenue sale to B, who annuls a *shikmee* taluk created by A in favour of C. But C had, during his tenure, built a dwelling-house and cutchery on his *nij-abad* land. Do these buildings become by the sale the property of B, or how otherwise?

7. What is the rule with regard to *Shekust pyewust* formations of soil? and when may they be claimed and recovered as re-formed diluviated land?

8. In an appeal before a Zillah Judge from a Subordinate Civil Court, it appears that *mujlisee* witnesses testify to the making and execution of a document 25 years ago, their credit not being shaken in cross-examination. The Judge reverses the judgment simply on his own opinion, that no witness can be believed who deposes to such facts at such a distance of time; no other ground of suspicion or inconsistency in the testimony is pointed out. Is this decision appealable to the High Court? Give reasons and authority.

9. Can a suit be entertained between Hindus and Mahomedans for bodily restitution of a wife?

10. What are the requisites of an authority to adopt, to be proved in the case of a Bengal widow-adoption?

11. The Collector in an enhancement suit decides in favor of the tenant's *mokururee* title—a regular suit is instituted before the Principal Sudder Ameen to establish the *mokururee* tenure. The P. S. A. dismisses the suit on the ground that the documents in support of the *mokururee* tenure are untrustworthy. In appeal the Judge holds that the P. S. A. should have treated the question as *res judicata* by the Collector whose judgment was in evidence before him. How will this matter stand in special appeal?

12. Can the proprietor of a permanently settled estate make a *mouroosee* grant of land within the estate without any reservation of rent? Give authorities and reasons with your answer.

13. What has been decided in H. M.'s Privy Council and in the High Court with reference to the applicability of the English doctrine of "advancement" in the courts of this country?

14. Where Englishmen establish themselves in an uninhabited or barbarous country, they carry with them not only the Laws, but the sovereignty of their own state, and those who live amongst them, and become members of their community, become partakers of, and subject to the same laws. Would this rule apply to a Hindoo British subject committing suicide in Calcutta, so as to cause a forfeiture of his goods and chattels to the Crown, as in the case of an Englishman found *felo de se?* State your reasons, and give authorities.

International Law.

Examiner.—Mr. INGRAM.

1. Define International Law; what are its sources, and upon what basis does it rest?

2. Give a short sketch of the development of modern International Law.

3. What is a sovereign state? how are the rights and obligations of such a state to other nations affected by internal revolution?

4. Mention some of the modes, short of actual war, of terminating the differences between two independent states.

5. Is a formal declaration of war necessary to legalize hostilities, and what are the immediate effects of a declaration of war?

6. What important changes in International law were made at the Congress of Paris in 1856?

7. What distinction still prevails between war by land and maritime warfare?

8. What are "reprisals," "letters of marque," "privateering?" What are the arguments against allowing private individuals undertaking hostilities in time of war?

9. What are the limits to the general freedom of neutral commerce with the respective belligerents?

10. What is "contraband of war;" and what is a "blockade;" what constitutes a violation of a blockade; and what are the penalties of such a violation?

11. What is the distinction between piracy under the law of nations and piracy under municipal statutes?

12. What is the "balance of power?" Mention some case in which the international doctrine of non-interference has been violated.

Mercantile Law.

Examiner.—Mr. Ingram.

1. Define accurately a "bill of exchange," "promissory note," and state their incidents and qualities.

2. A tradesman takes a bill from a customer, for goods sold. On the expiration of the time for which the bill is given, what remedies can the tradesman have recourse to?

3. What is the right of "stoppage in transitu? Who possess it; and how long does it continue?

4. How many kinds of "lien" are known to the law? Is a lien available, if the remedy by action is barred by the Statute of Limitations?

5. What is the law respecting the appropriation of payments, by the creditor; by the debtor?

6. The general rule of law is, "no man can give a better title than he himself possesses." What are the exceptions to this rule?

7. When is a master responsible for an injury sustained by his servant in the execution of his orders?

8. What is the difference between the contracts of "bottomry" and "respondentia" and a common loan?

9. What is the contract of insurance; what will avoid such a contract; and how far is it a contract of mere indemnity?

10. A father insures the life of his son; on the death of the son, can the father recover the amount insured from the insurance office? does this case differ from that of a wife who has an interest in an insurance on her husband's life?

11. Define accurately the following expressions: "salvage," "general average," "charter party," "bill of lading," "bank-note."

12. What are the rights of a surety who has paid the debt of his principal, in law; in equity?

L. C. E. Examination, 1866.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Find the value of $\frac{.525 \times .525 - .025 \times .025}{.525 + .025}$.

Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, .00125 and .12375, and divide the sum by .002.

2. Extract the square root of .008836, and the cube root of 64.481201.

3. The capital employed in the constructions of a railway 1,100 miles long is £22000000, and the working expenses absorb 45 per cent. of the gross traffic receipts. What must be the gross daily average receipts per mile, in order that the shareholders may receive a dividend of 5 per cent.?

4. Government securities bearing 4, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest are selling at 87, 101 and $107\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, which is the best investment?

5. If a reservoir is filled in n hours by a stream which delivers a gallons per hour, when it rains x gallons per hour into the reservoir, how long will it take a stream which delivers m gallons per hour to fill a reservoir half as large again, when evaporation takes place out of the reservoir at the rate of b gallons per hour?

6. Find the L. C. M. of $x^3 - 10x + 24$, $x^2 - 8x + 12$, and $x^2 - 6x + 8$.

7. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, prove that each is equal to

$$\frac{ma + nc + pe}{mb + nd + pf}.$$

8. The sum of n terms of an Arithmetic series is 48, the first term is 20 and the common difference—4. Find the number of terms and explain the double results.

Sum the following series—

$8 - 4 + 2 -$ &c. to 9 terms.

$\frac{a}{2} + \frac{2}{a}\,\frac{8}{a^3} +$ &c. —— to n terms.

9. Extend to 6 terms $\left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}\,x}{2} - \frac{2}{ax}\right)^{-2}$, and find the r^{th} term.

10. Solve the following equations—

(1) $\frac{x-4a}{x-3a} + \frac{x-5a}{x-4a} = \frac{x+6a}{x-4a} + \frac{x+5a}{x-3a}$.

(2) $3x - \sqrt{2x^2+6x+1} = 1 - x^2$.

(3) $\left.\begin{aligned} xy + \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{5}{3} \\ xy + \frac{y}{x} &= \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}\right\}$

11. A rides at the rate of 8 miles an hour; B walks at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$: B starts first, and after a certain interval A sets off to overtake him. When he had ridden 14 miles, his horse broke down, and he had to walk on, which he did at the rate of 4 miles an hour, overtaking B in 14 miles more. What start had B?

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

2. Prove that the sum of the perpendiculars from an point within an equilateral triangle to the sides is equal to the altitude of the triangle.

3. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

4. If a straight line be drawn through the bisection of any two sides of a triangle, it will divide the triangle into parts which are to each other as 1 to 3.

5. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

6. The tangent at any point of a parabola bisects the angle between the focal distance and the diameter through the point.

If PT, PG be the lengths of the tangent and normal between any point P of the curve and the axis, A and S the vertex and focus, then

$$PT^2 : PG^2 :: TA : AS.$$

7. In the ellipse, prove that

$$MP^2 : AM.A'M :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

8. Parallelograms circumscribing an ellipse, the sides of which are parallel to conjugate diameters, have the same area.

9. If any straight line perpendicular to the axis of an hyperbola be terminated by the asymptotes, the rectangle under the segments into which it is divided by the curve is equal to the square on the semi-minor axis.

10. If the normal to an hyperbola at the point P meet the transverse axis in G, and PN be the ordinate at P, then

$$NG : NC :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Prove that

(1.) $\dfrac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \dfrac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}$.

(2.) $\cos 18^\circ . \cos 54^\circ = \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$.

(3.) $\dfrac{\sin^3 A - \cos^3 A}{2 + 2 \sin 2A} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin (A - 45)$.

2. Given the sides a, b and the angle A of a triangle, find the other parts; and explain the ambiguity that occurs.

3. The sides of a triangle are as 4 : 5 : 6 : find the angle B, having given

$\log 2 = .3010299$ L cos $27^\circ.53' = 9.9464040$.

L cos $27^\circ.54' = 9.9463371$.

4. A person observes the angle of elevation of a mountain to be 30°, and approaching 600 yards nearer, to be 60°. Find the height, having given

$\log 3 = .47712$, $\log 51 = 1.70757$, $\log 52 = 1.71600$.

5. Compare the areas of the circles inscribed within and circumscribed about an equilateral triangle.

6. State what arithmetical operations are shortened by the use of logarithms, and explain the principal advantages of logarithms to base 10.

From the logarithms of 2 and 3 given in the preceding questions find the logarithms of .48, .0075 and 360.

7. Two sides of a parallelogram are 10.62 and 15.35 chains, and the angle between them is 30°, find the area.

8. How many square feet of sheet iron will be required to make a funnel 30 feet long and 5 feet in diameter? The thickness of the iron being one-eighth of an inch, and the

weight of a cubic foot of iron 480 lbs.; what will be the weight of the funnel?

9. Find the depth of a cistern 10 feet long and 5 feet wide which will hold 5,000 gallons of water, 277.274 cubic inches being equal to a gallon.

10. A circular culvert 3 feet in diameter and with a ring of brickwork 9 inches thick, is to be constructed under an embankment 20 feet in depth and having 30 feet width on the top, and the slopes of 2 to 1: find the number of cubic feet of brickwork in the culvert.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces to be true for *direction*, prove it for *magnitude*.

Three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by AB, DC, BD, act upon a parallelogram ABCD. Find the magnitude and direction of the force which will keep the parallelogram at rest.

2. Any number of parallel forces act on a body in one plane, find their resultant.

3. When is a Machine said to work to *mechanical advantage?* Enunciate the condition of equilibrium on the lever; and show in which of the three kinds of lever the power acts at a mechanical advantage.

4. Draw figures representing the principal combinations of pulleys, and find the relation of the power to the weight in the combination, where the same string passes round all the sheaves.

5. Define the centre of Gravity of a body or system of bodies.

Two uniform spheres of given radii touch each other internally: find the centre of gravity of the solid included between the two surfaces.

6. A uniform beam resting like a ladder with its ends on a vertical and horizontal plane is maintained at a given inclination by a horizontal cord attached to its lower end. Find the tension of the string when a given weight is attached to the beam at a given point.

7. Distinguish between accelerating force and moving force. State the three laws of motion.

8. A particle starts with a velocity u, and is accelerated by a constant force f acting in the direction of the original velocity—show that after a time t the space described will be $u\,t + \frac{1}{2} f\,t^2$.

A body falls from rest from the top of a tower 200 ft. high, and at the same time another body is projected vertically upwards from the foot of the tower with a velocity which would carry it 400 ft. high; find where the bodies will meet.

9. If two perfectly elastic balls of equal mass have the same *vis-viva* before direct impact, the velocity of each will be reversed in direction by the impact without being altered in absolute value.

10. Two weights are connected by a fine inextensible string which passes over a smooth fixed pulley: find the acceleration of either weight and the tension of the string.

Show that the sum of the weights being given, the tension is greater, the less the acceleration.

11. A pendulum which oscillates seconds at one station is carried to another station, where it gains 2 minutes in 24 hours—compare the force of gravity at the two places.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. Fluids transmit pressure equally in all directions. How is this principle illustrated experimentally?

2. The pressure of a fluid on any surface is equal to the weight of a column of fluid, of which the base is equal to the area of the surface and the height is equal to the depth of the centre of gravity below the surface of the fluid.

A rectangular reservoir of water, 25 feet deep, 100 feet long and 50 feet broad at the surface of the water, has two opposite sides inclined at a common inclination of 75° to the horizon, and the other two are vertical: find the total pressure on the several faces.

3. A uniform rod attached by one end to a vertical string rests with $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length immersed in a fluid. Shew that the density of the rod: density of the fluid as 8: 9, and that the tension of the string is one-fourth of the weight of the rod.

4. Distinguish between Density and Specific Gravity. Explain how the specific gravity of a body (1) heavier, (2) lighter than water, may be determined.

A nugget of quartz and gold weighs 12.6 oz. and its S. G. is 7.8. The S. G. of quartz being 2.6. and that of gold 19.4, find the weight of gold in the nugget.

5. Describe Bramah's Press, and find the degree of compression it can produce.

6. When a ray of light falls upon the surface of a refracting medium—define the direction of the refracted ray. Is there any limit to the angle at which a ray within a medium may be incident on the surface so that it may emerge?

7. Two plane mirrors are inclined at an angle of 40°:

show that there will be exactly 8 images of a luminous point placed in the plane bisecting the angle between them.

8. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct reflection at a spherical surface: and thence find the position of the principal focus of the reflector.

9. Define the focal length and power of a lens, and shew how the focal length of a lens may be determined experimentally. Why does the "power" of a lens vary inversely as the focal length?

10. Describe Hadley's Sextant.

ROADS, RAILROADS, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E.

1. What is the difference between Telford's and Mc-Adam's systems of roadmaking? and what are the arguments that have been brought forward in support of each system?

2. Explain what is meant by repairing a road and maintaining a road, and state which is the more economical practice.

3. Compare the effects produced on a horizontal road and railway by a gradient of 1 in 20, and shew why the gradients on railroads should be much less than on common roads.

4. In a railway carriage the wheels are keyed to the axle which revolves with them;—in going round a curve how is the wheel which runs on the outer rail made to travel the longer distance in the same time that the other wheel travels the shorter distance on the inner rail?—The axles of the leading and trailing wheels being parallel to one another, if one of these points to the centre of the curve, the

other does not; it is necessary that both should point to the centre, how is this managed?

5. State and prove the formula for the super-elevation of the outer rail.

If the radius of a curve be 12 chains, the guage 5′. 3″, the velocity 20 miles per hour, and the weight of the engine 25 tons, calculate the super-elevation of the outer rail.

6. Describe the different kinds of sleepers that have been used, and compare the cost of longitudinal wooden sleepers with that of transverse sleepers of the same material, for one mile of a single line of railway.

7. What are the different methods of forming embankments? Describe the plan adopted by Mr. George Stephenson to carry the London and Birmingham railway over Chat Moss.

8. Having the centre line of a tunnel laid out on the ground, how would you transfer the line below the surface to formation level?

9. Describe the different methods of striking centres; how has sand been used for this purpose?

10. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—

Adit, Annicut, Anvil, Arcade, Arris, Basset, Bevel gear, Bloom, Callipers, Cam, Cantilever, Chapiter, Corbel, Garret, Gudgeon, Jamb, Journal, Lathe, Link motion, Minaret, Mitre wheel, Modillion, Ovolo, Parallel motion, Pilasters, Purlins, Reveals, Sand box, Winze.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E.

1. Stones for building may be divided into three classes, each distinguished by the earth which is its chief constituent; enumerate them and describe some of the stones belonging to each class.

2. State Vicat's subdivision of Limes, and describe the manufacture of Roman and Portland cement.

3. Describe the manufacture of bricks and the different bonds used in brickwork.

4. Mention some of the characteristic appearances of good timber, the causes of the decay of timber, and some of the methods that have been proposed to prevent it.

5. Having given the breadth at base of a railway cutting, and its depths at certain intervals, as well as the ratio of its slopes, and the width of land required for fencing, how would you ascertain:—

(*a*). The number of cubic yards of earthwork in the cutting.

(*b*). The side-widths to be laid out on each side of the centre line.

(*c*). The area of land required for it.

(*d*). The superficial area of the side slopes.

6. Prove all the formulæ you may have had occasion to use in the preceding question, and if the ground be sloping in a transverse direction, explain what modifications will have to be introduced.

7. What is the difference between distribution of earthwork and equalization of earthwork? and what circumstances should be taken into consideration with regard to the latter?

8. In plastering and whitewashing, what deductions are

to be made on account of openings in doorways, &c.? How is plastering of cornices estimated?

What is the easiest method of ascertaining the area of the flooring of a building?

9. Draw up a specification for terrace flooring 4 inches thick.

10. Give the specification for the timber work and pile driving of a railway viaduct as given at lecture.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E.

1. Describe the different forms of cast iron piles, and Dr. Pott's method of sinking cast iron cylinders for foundations.

2. Describe and sketch the ordinary crab-engine.

3. Name the two Styles of Indian architecture, and point out the difference between them.

5. Into what classes is masonry divided? and for what purposes is each class used?

5. Name the two great divisions ot Architecture, with the Order or Styles into which they are subdivided, and point out the *characteristics* of each.

6. Design a bridge to carry a road over a double line of railway in 3 ft. cutting in a gravelly soil.

7. Specify for the different parts of the above bridge, including the road approaches and metalling.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E.

1. Given the traces of a plane and one of the projections of a line in the plane, to find the other projection.

2. From a given point to draw a line perpendicular to a given plane, and then to determine its magnitude.

3. Explain the principles of contour lines: what is meant by contour lines of equal attitude?

4. Describe the horizontal and vertical systems of topographical drawing, and explain how the inclination of the ground at any point may be ascertained on a drawing in either system.

5. In perspective drawing, explain accurately the meaning of the following terms;—*point of view*, *point of sight*, *plane of the picture*, and *the distance point.*

Make a perspective drawing of the room in which you are, including the principal parts of the furniture.

6. Construct a scale of 6 inches to the mile, divided so as to read yards.

Construct a diagonal scale of 3 inches to the foot, to read to two places of decimals of a foot.

7. Submit;—

One Mechanical drawing.

One Perspective drawing.

One Topographical drawing in either system.

One Isometrical drawing of a building or bridge.

And any other drawings you please which have been drawn by you in college, and received the signature of the Professor.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., C. E.

1. Describe accurately the Dumpey level and its adjustments.

2. Explain the different methods of levelling by the theodolite, and state whether it is advisable to use it for that purpose.

3. One of the methods of setting out railway curves depends on Euclid III. 20. Explain all the calculations necessary, and the method of actually laying out the curve on the ground.

4. How would you ascertain the latitude of a place by the mean altitude of a circumpolar star?

5. Describe the Sextant and its adjustments.

6. Describe the method of measuring a base line for a trigonometrical survey, and mention some of the contrivances that have been adopted to obtain extreme accuracy that is necessary.

7. In trigonometrical surveying it is sometimes necessary that the sides of the triangles should be much longer than the originally measured base line; how is this object attained without making the triangles ill-conditioned?

8. Describe the Mountain Barometer and the method of using it.

9. Describe the right hand and left hand dials, their use, and the method of converting observations taken with either of them to bearings.

10. It is required to sink a vertical shaft on the end of a level, and the dialling from the bottom of an old downright shaft are as follows:—

Surveyed with a right hand dial.

		Fms.	ft.	in.
1.	356¼°	18	3	0
2.	84½°	12	1	6
3.	98°	15	4	0

4. A winze 322° underlay 25½° inclined length 11 Fms. 2 ft.

5.	107¾°	25	5	6 end.

Find the distance and bearing from the brace of the old shaft, at which the new shaft is to be sunk.

HYDRAULIC WORKS.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS.

1. Explain how to ascertain the discharge of a river, the transverse sections of which are very irregular.

2. Describe the general construction of Anicuts, as practised in Madras.

3. Describe the head-works required for admitting and controlling the supply of water into a canal.

4. Sketch and describe the vertical falls with gratings of the Baree Doab Canal. What are the form and object of the gratings?

5. Give a sketch plan and sections of a canal lock, 120 feet long and 30 feet wide, the lift being 7 feet. What must be the area of the sluices, if 4 feet deep and placed with their bottom sills on a level with the water in the lock, in order that it may be filled in 6 minutes?

6. In the four rainy months of the year the rainfall is 36.5 nches and the evaporation 20 inches. In the remaining eight months the rainfall is 7.1 inches and the evaporation 75 inches. Three-fourths of the rainfall can be collected. Calculate the areas of gathering-grounds and of reservoirs re-

quired for a daily supply of 12 million gallons of water throughout the year, the reservoirs being 15 feet deep.

7. What should be the diameter of a pipe, with a fall of one foot to the mile, to discharge 12 million gallons in 24 hours?

8. Supposing that of a total gathering-*area* of ten square miles, one-tenth were a tank and the remainder gathering-*grounds*, what length of waste-weir would be required to discharge a rainfall (after allowing for absorption and evaporation) of four inches in 24 hours, so as to retain a depth, of not less than 15, nor more than 16, feet in the tank?

9. What should be the area of the transverse section of a channel, to carry off the discharge from the tank in the last question, at a velocity of two feet per second? Sketch the section you would recommend for the channel, giving your reasons for the preference.

10. Give a transverse section for the waste weir in question 8, supposing the soil to be such as would stand a velocity of 2 feet per second.

11. Specify the different ways in which the water produces its effects in horizontal water wheels. Compare the circumstances under which horizontal and vertical wheels are respectively applicable.

12. Sketch and describe Whitelaw and Stirrat's Turbine. Under what circumstances of fall and supply of water is it to be preferred to other turbines?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN E. C. S WILLIAMS.

1. Describe the several ways in which a structure may yield under the pressures to which it is subjected.

2. What is meant by the *co-efficient of friction*, and what relation does it bear to the *angle of repose*? What is the approximate value of the co-efficient of stones and bricks in contact with each other? and between what limits do the angles of repose of those materials and of different earths respectively lie?

3. Describe various ways of adding to the stability of retaining walls.

4. Define an arch precisely. Omitting consideration of the cohesion of mortar joints, explain what portion of a so-called semicircular arch accords with the definition?

5. Explain the various ways in which an arch may fail, and illustrate by sketches. Point out which is the common method of failure of arches as ordinarily constructed.

6. In designing girders, what factors of safety should be used for the dead and moving portions of the load respectively?

7. Give the general formula for iron girders; and explain how it is that the co-efficient varies for girders of different design, such as box, plate, or lattice.

8. What should be the ratios of the sectional areas of the flanges in cast and wrought iron girders respectively? and in the latter, what are the effects of the rivets?

9. If the co-efficient for box girders be 80, what is the strain per square inch of the lower flange produced by the breaking load?

10. Describe the triangular girder, and the duties of its several members. Compare the rectangular and equilateral systems of triangular girders.

11. What is the great advantage of the suspension principle? What are the chief advantage and disadvantage of bridges on that principle in practice? Describe some of the methods that have been proposed to obviate the disadvantage, whilst retaining the advantages.

11. Shew how to calculate the stresses on the different parts of a triangular king-post truss, with secondary trussing, so that the rafters are supported at two points between the ridge and eaves.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS.

1. Name the different kinds of wood in common use in this part of India, and describe their qualities and the purposes to which they are respectively applied.

2. What are the characteristics of strong and durable timber?

3. How is timber bent when so required by the Carpenter?

4. What are the objections to seasoning timber by boiling or steaming it? when is it useful?

5. State the principles on which joints and fastenings should be designed and executed.

6. Sketch, in proportion, a scarf for lengthening a beam exposed to a transverse strain. State how the scarf should be placed, and its best position in the compound beam.

7. Sketch a timber truss for a pent roof of 40 feet span, shewing the distribution of the parts, the joints and fastenings. The scantlings of the parts are not required.

8. Having to construct a large elliptical framing, shew how to lay down on the ground its true form. Also, make such a sketch of a pair of elliptical compasses or trammels as would enable a mistry to make them up.

9. What is the *pitch line* in a toothed wheel? How is the *pitch* measured, and on what principles are the pitch and the number of teeth in circular wheels regulated?

10. What is a hunting cog, and with what object is it used?

11. What are the dead points of a crank? When a shaft is caused to rotate by more than one crank, how should they be placed on the axis?

12. Describe the Crab.

13. Describe, briefly, the mechanism of a watch.

14. Describe the construction and action of the eccentric and of the governor of a Steam engine. How is the *throw* of the former regulated? and with what object and in what manner can the throw be varied?

15. What is the main difference between a high-pressure and a low-pressure or condensing Engine? What becomes of the steam on its exit from the cylinder of each respectively? and which are used for Locomotive purposes, and why?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—Dr. F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. Explain the term Latent Heat. How may the Latent Heat of steam be measured?

2. By what experiments may it be shewn that bodies contain more heat while in the liquid, than while in the solid state?

3. Explain the term combustion. What are the products of the combustion of coal? Why is it that if a piece of wood and a piece of iron be placed in a fire, the one visibly burns, while the other is slightly, or not at all affected?

4. What compounds result from the action of (1) water; (2) aqua regia, (3) dilute nitric acid, upon iron.

5. What are the principal varieties of iron? how do they differ in their chemical and physical properties?

6. What is lime? how is it prepared? what part does it take in the hardening of Hydraulic mortar?

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. By what physical characters may the minerals in the following groups be distinguished :—

Quartz, diamond, adularia felspar.

Gold, iron pyrites, yellow mica.

Calc spar, Baryte, Selenite.

and what is the chemical composition of each?

2. Contrast Granite, Gneiss, and Grit (coarse sandstone) as to their mode of occurrence, their mineral characters and mode of formation.

3. By what automatic processes do rivers tend to alter their courses, where they flow through low lying alluvial formations, (deltas, &c.)?

4. What are Artesian wells? and what structural conditions of rock formation are essential to their success?

5. How does the rainfall vary with the physical conformation and geographical positions of different parts of India? Trace the variation to its causes.

6. Describe the chief phenomena of the tides, their place of origin and causes; their local and periodical variations as illustrated in Indian seas; and point out the determined causes of the formation of a tidal bore.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

1. Enumerate the preparations of the salts of Potash used in medicine, and give the dose of each for an adult.

2. What are the officinal preparations of Hydrargyrum and its salts, and the doses of those used internally.

3. Enumerate the Narcotics used in medicine, and state the doses of the preparations of each drug which are most commonly prescribed.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. Anderson, M. D.

4. From what plants are the Volatile Oils used in medicine obtained?

5. What is the composition of—

Tinctura Camphoræ cum Opio,
Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio,
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum,
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

Mention the full dose of each of these preparations.

6. Write a prescription for a mixture to contain 4 fluid ounces for a child 4 years of age suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and give the dose in which the medicine is to be administered.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Describe the structure of the leaf in Dicotyledonous plants.

2. What is understood by the term Æstivation? Describe the different forms of æstivation, and mention Natural Orders or Plants as examples of its varieties.

3. Describe the various modes of reproduction in the order of *Cryptogameæ*.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

4. Mention fully the characters of the Natural Orders *Sterculiceæ*, *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, and state how these orders are distinguishable from each other.

5. Explain the meaning of the following terms, and state to what parts of a plant they are applied—*Procumbent*, *Ascending*, *Sinuous*, *Hastate*, *Runcinate*, *Emarginate*, *Glabrous*, *Pinnate*, *Hypocraterimorphous*, *Personate*, *Gibbous*.

6. To what Natural Orders do the following plants belong? State the Genus and Species of each, and describe the form of the leaves and corolla in each plant.—Nos. 1, 2, 3.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S. E.

5. From what sources do the following muscles receive their supply of nerves?—*flexor sublimis digitorum*, *flexor profundus digitorum*, *trapezius*, *sterno-hyoid*, *crico-thyroid*, *triangularis sterni*, *diaphragm*, *gluteus maximus*, *tensor vaginæ femoris*, *gastrocnemius*.

6. Describe the origin, course and relations of the Deep Femoral Artery and the branches which spring from it, and mention the principal anastomoses which take place between it and neighbouring vessels.

7. Describe the position and connections of the Fornix and especially its relations to the ventricular cavity.

8. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, the structures contained in a space bounded—above, by a line drawn from the root of the zygomatic arch to the lower margin of the nasal septum—below, by a line corresponding to the lower border of the inferior maxillary bone and continued backwards to the sterno-mastoid muscle—in front, by the median line—behind, by the mastoid process and the anterior margin of the sterno-mastoid—and within, by the median plane.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. E.

1. Describe the Tibia, giving exact details of the attachments of ligaments and muscles.

2. Describe the joints concerned in the pronation and supination of the hand.

3. Of what great artery is the Internal Maxillary a branch? what are its exact position and relations? and with what other vessels does it, directly or indirectly, anastomose?

4. Describe fully the various steps of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk and branches of the Gustatory Nerve.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. A. P. Colles, M. D.

1. What is meant by "alternation of generations?" Give examples from the Classes Discophora (Acalephæ), Platyelmia and Insecta.

2. What are the characters of the Class Batrachia, and in what points do they resemble or differ from Fishes and Reptiles respectively?

3. To what classes or orders do the following parasites respectively belong, and in what tissues or organs are they mostly found? Tænia solium, Distoma hepaticum, Filaria Medinensis, Strongylus gigas, Sarcoptes scabiei, Oxyuris vermicularis.

4. Describe the digestive system of Ruminants.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. A. P. Colles, M. D.

5. How is Respiration performed by—1. Insecta, 2. Crustacea, 3. Cephalopoda, 4. Tunicata?

6. Into what Orders is the Class Platyelmia (Dallas) divided, and by what characters are they distinguished?

7. What are the chief divisions of the Class Carnivora, and their principal distinctive characters? Give an example of each division.

8. What are the principal modifications of the mouth and jaws found in Insects? Give examples.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. A. P. COLLES, M. D.

1. Describe the structure of a lymphatic gland, and state what are the functions of lymphatic glands and of the lymphatic system generally.

2. Write out—(1) a Dietary for a healthy adult taking moderate exercise, (2) one for a man taking violent exercise, and (3) one containing the minimum amount of food on which life can be maintained. The Diets should contain some, or all, of the following articles, but no others: Rice, Wheat, Potatoes, Fish, Meat, Butter, Oil or Ghi, Salt, Green Vegetables ("Sag") and Milk. The allowance of each article to be stated in Ounces or Chittaks.

3. Describe the minute structure of striped muscular fibre.

4. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach and its glands, and state what are the properties and functions of the Gastric Juice.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. A. P. COLLES, M. D.

5. Describe the structure of the Pancreas and the nature of its secretion, and state what functions the latter discharges in digestion.

6. Describe the minute structure of adipose tissue, and enumerate the mechanical and chemical uses of fat in the system. State by what channels the fat in the food enters the blood.

7. Describe the development of the permanent teeth.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Explain the action of the plate electrical machine.

2. State the points that must be attended to in the construction of a powerful voltaic battery, and show in what way inattention to each would develope a source of weakness in the battery.

3. What volume of oxygen would be required for the combustion of two cubic inches of Hydrogen, carbonic acid, marsh gas respectively? What would be the products in each case and the bulk of each at 212°. Faht.?

4. By what methods may the proportion of silver and copper in an alloy of those metals be determined?

5. Explain the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, and the effect produced by varying the proportion of each, and the temperature employed?

6. Describe the method to be pursued in the analysis of urinary calculi.

7. What abnormal colouring matters may be present in the urine? How may they be recognised, and how can their presence in the urine be explained?

8. Name the minerals on the table and state the uses to which they may be applied.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. Describe the various forms in which Gangrene occurs. What are the predisposing and proximate causes? and what treatment would you adopt in each form of the disease? Let your description involve an account of the pathological conditions peculiar to each form of gangrene, and describe carefully how the dead is separated from the living part, and, in the cases where it happens, how the breach in the tissues is repaired.

2. What are the principal forms of Carcinoma? What is the pathology of the disease generally, what are the mutual affinities of each form, and how does it differ from other morbid growths? What are your views as to the nature and prospects of treatment in this disease?

3. Describe with accuracy the details of the operation for the relief of Strangulated Femoral Hernia, and give an account of the conditions in which the operation would be required.

4. What is the pathology of an Aneurism? what are the symptoms which indicate its existence? and what are the measures resorted to by Surgeons for its relief?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

5. What are the cases in which the Actual Cautery is indicated? What are your views as to how it confers relief?

6. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Purulent and Diphtheritic Conjunctivitis.

7. Mention the most common causes of Vascular Opacity of the Cornea. Describe the treatment to be employed in this condition of the cornea.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the pathology and treatment of Asiatic Cholera. What indications are useful in guiding you to give a favourable prognosis during the three regular stages of the disease?

2. Give a series of examples of the use of the microscope in the diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases.

3. How do you diagnose and treat Abscess of the Liver? What is the pathology of the disease?

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Detail the marks which serve in enabling you to distinguish Apoplexy, Coup de Soleil, Epilepsy, and Hysterical Convulsions from each other.

2. What hygienic measures have been found serviceable in checking the progress of Epidemic Cholera in Upper India? what explanation can you offer as to the mode of their operation?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. State the diseases to which the Os and Cervix Uteri are liable; give their diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.

2. What are the principal diseases liable to follow parturition? Give their pathology, prognosis and treatment.

3. Enumerate the abnormal presentations. How are they to be distinguished from each other?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. What are the causes of abortion and premature labour? Under what circumstances, and at what period of pregnancy may it be necessary to induce premature labour artificially?

2. Describe the different modes of inducing premature labour, and the arguments for or against each method.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Describe the peculiarities of the fœtal circulation, and state the indications of still and live birth afforded by the condition of the heart and vessels.

2. Name the preparations of mercury in use amongst the Koberajes. In what doses would they prove poisonous, and what post mortem appearances would they cause? How would you search for mercury in the tissue of the liver?

3. Contrast the symptoms and post mortem appearances in poisoning by opium and aconite.

4. An individual dies between four and six hours after partaking of a poisoned meal; the only symptoms on record are that he vomited and complained of pain in the stomach. After death the mucous membrane of the stomach is found highly inflamed. In such a case what course would you follow in searching for a poison in the stomach and contents?

5. What are the post mortem appearances to be expected in a case of death by the inhalation of chloroform?

Honor Examination, 1867.

MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the pathology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of acute yellow Atrophy of the Liver.

2. Describe fully the pathology of Diabetes Mellitus, its diagnosis and treatment, its complications and terminations.

3. What are the best means that can be adopted for the sanitary improvement of the villages and towns of India, with a view to the prevention of endemic and epidemic diseases, or the removal of their causes?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

1. Describe the changes which take place in the woman from the time of conception to the end of the 9th month of pregnancy, and the pathological conditions which sometimes interfere with its perfect development and growth.

2. Enumerate and describe the diseases to which the placenta is liable, and their effects upon the fœtus.

3. Excluding the Os and Cervix Uteri, enumerate briefly the diseases of unimpregnated uterus. How are they to be diagnosed and treated?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. Give a description of the conditions known as Concussion and Compression of the Brain. How do they occur

What is the pathological explanation of the various phenomena presented by patients so affected? What are the actual and remote consequences that may result? and how would you treat such injuries and their results?

2. What are the conditions in which amputation is necessary, and when is the proper time for performing the operation? Describe the principles which guide you in the various steps of an amputation generally, and illustrate by the detailed description of any amputation of a limb you like to select. State your views as to the respective dangers, not only present, but prospective, of the various ordinary amputation of the extremities.

3. What are the oxygenic conditions essential in a hospital for the treatement of surgical patients? And state the dangers to be apprehended, if these conditions are not observed.

4. Describe briefly the causes which induce protrusion of the eye-ball, and mention the circumstances of any instance of the kind you have lately seen in practice.